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IN THE FURY OF A HURRICANE

STEAMSHIP COLORADO MET THE GREAT SOUTHERN GALE.

Forty-eight Hours of Trying Experiences Off the Florida Coast—Waves Smashed the Lifeboats and Flooded the Engine Room—The Bark Romulus Discovered in Sore Distress—Last Pound of Coal Burned as the Steamer Reached Her Pier in this City.

The steamship Colorado, which sailed from Galveston Oct. 7, reached this port yesterday, after having passed through a series of remarkable adventures. She encountered a hurricane off the Florida coast, which Second Officer Frank Kenny, who told the story to a reporter for The New-York Times last night, said was the severest he had ever seen.

The storm developed on the morning of Oct. 10, sent the barometer to 28.12 degrees, and forty-eight hours elapsed before the hurricane showed any signs of moderating.

When the gale reached its height the bow of the big steamship was headed to the seas. The waves were so stupendous, however, that they would frequently swing her around broadside on to the swell. One of the seas which burst over the vessel while she was lying in that position wrecked the forward end of the cabin and tore the engine-room superstructure from its fastenings and dashed it over the side.

The engine room, which had been left wholly uncovered, was flooded by the next wave. Another wave unseated the port lifeboat and deposited it on the top of the compound cylinders. In a moment it was punched full of holes by the two piston rods which were sliding up and down above the cylinders. The boat was soon in splinters.

Almost at the same time the starboard lifeboat met disaster. Then the support of the derrick boom was swept away, and the heavy piece of timber swung back and forth with the movements of the ship, threatening to completely disable the vessel by striking the piston rods. The crew were called aft to secure it, and several of the men came near having their brains dashed out before the task was done. A part of the cargo also went adrift, but it was allowed to roll about in the hold until the storm blew itself out.

As soon as the weather permitted, the vessel was headed upon her course. Waves still ran high, and when, on the morning of Oct. 13, a vessel was sighted flying signals of distress, Capt. Evans was doubtful if a rescue could be effected in the sea that was then running. Nevertheless, the Colorado was headed toward the vessel. It was made out to be the Norwegian bark Romulus. Her bulwarks were smashed in, her deck load of lumber had gone adrift, and the waves were making a clean breach over the forward part of the bark. The crew had assembled on the poop, which seemed to offer the only place of safety.

As the Colorado drew near, the International Code Signal flags "N C" were distinguished. That meant that the bark was in sore need of assistance. After the trying experience from which she had just emerged the Colorado was very nearly in the same condition. She started to circle around to leeward of the bark, and that vessel's crew, thinking that the steamship was deserting them, hastily hoisted another signal, which read: "We are sinking."

The mute appeal touched those who saw it fluttering in the gale, and a further attempt was made to lay the steamship to, near the wreck. The sea was too heavy to admit the launching of a boat and the waves were laying the Colorado's funnel level with the seas at almost every roll.

The vessel's supply had almost given out, and finally Capt. Evans reluctantly decided that he would have to abandon the bark. He did not reach this decision until he had satisfied himself by a close scrutiny of the bark that she was in no imminent danger of sinking. She was laden with lumber, and he reasoned that that buoyant cargo would keep the wreck afloat indefinitely. At nightfall the steamship swung her prow to the northward and proceeded upon her course.

The calculation about the coal supply was nicely made. The last shoveful in the bunkers was thrown into the grate when the vessel was making her East River pier.

The Romulus sailed from Pensacola on Oct. 6, bound for Antwerp.

AN ARMOR-PLATE TEST.

The Relative Qualities of the Foreign and Domestic Projectiles Tested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There was another armor-plate test at the naval proving ground at Indian Head yesterday. The target was a twelve-inch Harvey nickel-steel plate, representing the side armor of the Maine. Two shots were fired, one being a Carpenter projectile made in this country and the other a Holtzer shell made in France. An eight-inch gun was used. The first shot was discharged at a velocity of 1,678 foot seconds and the second shot at a velocity of 2,004 foot seconds.

There was little difference in the results. Both shots penetrated only a few inches and the points of the projectiles were welded into the plate. The main portion of each shell rebounded and was demolished. These results suggested a marked superiority of the plate over the projectiles, which have hitherto, in most instances, entered the plate to a greater depth.

The test was interesting as affording an opportunity to judge of the relative qualities of the foreign and the domestic projectiles. As stated, the results were so nearly alike, and both shells were so completely demolished, that there was no distinction. The plate passed the test, and led to the acceptance of a large amount of armor.

Vacancy in a Connecticut Court.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—The retirement of Judge John M. Hall, who was elected Vice President of the Consolidated Road yesterday, from the Superior Court bench, in this State, will leave Democrats and Republicans with equal strength in the Superior Court, Judge Milton A. Shumway, who will assume office in January, being an Independent. The Supreme Court after January will be Democratic. Judge Hall was nominated for the Superior Court Judgeship by Gov. Bulkeley June 20, 1889, while he was a member of the State Senate, the term being for eight years. In 1882 he was Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. For twenty years he has been one of the foremost Republicans in Eastern Connecticut. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '66, and of Columbia Law School. His successor on the bench will not be appointed until the session of the Legislature in 1895.

Denounced the Mayor and Police.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Rev. Father Gessner of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabethport, this morning denounced the Mayor and police of Elizabeth for not keeping the saloons closed on Sunday. The remarks were called forth by a drunken woman who entered the church and created a disturbance by abusing those who sat near her. The woman was finally ejected. Father Gessner said that it should be impossible for such women to obtain rum and present so disgusting a spectacle, especially on the Sabbath.

New-York Man in a Long Island Jail.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Oct. 15.—George Clark of New-York is in the Hicksville jail, charged with committing a murderous assault on John Kennedy, an old man employed by Farmer John McDonnell of Syosset. The men went on a spree to-day. Kennedy missed his watch and accused Clark of stealing it. Clark took the watch out of his pocket and smashed it, and then attacked the old man with a razor. He cut him several times, and beat him with a stone, frightfully injuring his face.

The Columbia Makes Fast Runs.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 15.—The United States cruiser Columbia made several runs in and out the capes to-day at great speed. She has anchored just outside the breakwater for the night.

LAYING THIRD AVENUE CABLE.

The Upper Part of the Road Will Soon Be Ready for the New Cars.

With satisfaction, residents of the east side have noted the progress made recently by the Third Avenue Surface Railroad toward getting its cable road in operation.

The work has seemed without end to those not familiar with the difficulties encountered by the road's officials. When once the conduits had been completed as far as Fifty-ninth Street, it was thought few obstacles would stand in the way of finishing the entire undertaking in short order. However, on the upper section, where the main power house was to be equipped, there were many details to be looked after not to be appreciated by the casual observer.

These details have been carefully adjusted, the heavy machinery in the power house is fairly in position, and early yesterday morning the first strand of cable was placed in position from Sixty-fifth Street as far as One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

In putting in this first "spool" of cable, the method of procedure was different from that followed when the Broadway cable was laid. The system on Third Avenue is practically divided into three sections, comprising the road from the Post Office to Sixth Street, thence to Sixty-fifth Street, and from there to the Harlem River.

The power house at Sixty-fifth Street, where the main work will be done, will cover the sections running to the Harlem River and to Sixth Street. The work required of the power house at Bayard Street will be simply to furnish power to take the cars from the Post Office to Sixth Street and return.

The cables to be used on the three sections come in spools, each containing about three miles of wire. Two of these spools were put in place in the Sixty-fifth Street house on Saturday, and shortly after midnight one of the big cylinders, weighing fifty-eight tons, was mounted so that the strand might be run off readily through the conduit and over the wheels as far as the amount would might extend.

The spool was mounted on a trunnion, and the end of the cable, once placed in the conduit, was grasped by a grip car with special appliances to meet resistances. Once the grip was securely fastened to the rope and twenty strong horses attached to the car, the wire was run off the spool and placed in its position for actual work.

The horses pulled the heavy cable without any trouble at a steady rate as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and there the longest halt was made. This was because of the crossing, the line meeting another cable road, and considerable machinery being involved in running a continuous thread without interfering with the transverse cable.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning the cable had been laid as far north as One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the wire was again taken up by the grip car, to which twenty additional horses had been attached, making forty in all, and carried to the Harlem River, whence it was to be returned to the Sixty-fifth Street power house on the west, or down-town, track.

To complete the first of the up-town, or east, track cable, one spool of the wire was exhausted, and the second was attached at the power house. Thus, taking up the end at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the horses were dragging the first three miles of the original spool, and such additional unwindings as came from the second spool on the trip down town. It was thought late last night that the continuous line of rope running from the Sixty-fifth Street house to the Harlem River and return, somewhat over six miles, would be in the conduit by 6 o'clock this morning.

In the power house, much of the machinery is in place and ready for trial. The wires of the cable drum are in position, and it is calculated that a trial of the upper section may be made about the middle of the week. Superintendent John H. Robertson will not attempt to run regular cars for a fortnight or more until a thorough test has been made of the machinery and the cables.

The cable will be placed between Sixth Street and the Post Office as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made. None of the officials were prepared to say yesterday when the line, as a whole, would be in operation or when the lower sections would be threaded.

The paving work between the tracks and the curb north of Fifty-ninth Street is dragging along slowly. With this the railroad company has no concern. Some portions of the avenue above Fifty-ninth Street are in fairly good condition, while others are banked high with blocks, much to the disgust of the shopkeepers and those who live along the thoroughfare.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

Two Trotters Lose Their Lives at Fleetwood Park—Work Horses Roasted.

Two stables at Fleetwood Park, Morrisania, occupied by the New-York Driving Club, were burned yesterday morning. The stables contained several valuable trotting horses, and two of them were also burned. Another horse was scorched, and his keeper was burned about the head, neck, and hands.

The fire was discovered at 8 A. M. in the stalls of the horses owned by ex-Judge Whitehead. The horses were The King, Jeannette, Vilon, and Bruce King. William Campbell, a negro, slept in the stall of The King, which was in the middle of the stable. He broke open the door of the stall and liberated the animal. Then he fainted. The other men did what they could to liberate the other horses. The horses in the stalls on each side of The King were roasted, but the rest, seventeen in all, were saved. The flames communicated with the stable across the street, and both were burned.

The horses burned were Jeannette and Vilon. The first was valued at $10,000. She was five years old and has trotted a mile in 2:22½. The other horse was a Wilkes stallion and has beaten 2:30. The King was slightly singed and will recover. Campbell was taken to Fordham Hospital. His injuries are not serious. The loss, inclusive of buildings and horses, is $20,000.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a one-story frame stable in the rear of the wooden dwellings 236 and 238 West Tenth Street. The building was leased by Herman Thalmann, an oyster dealer. There were ten horses in the structure when the fire broke out. Three of the horses were rescued, but the others perished in the flames. Three of them belonged to Thalmann and the others to tradesmen in the neighborhood. The stables were destroyed. The loss on building, horses, &c., is estimated at $2,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Head-End Collision Near Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—A head-end collision occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at Paxico, twenty miles west of Topeka, at 2 o'clock this morning between a freight and a passenger train. Two colored tramps riding on the mail car were instantly killed and several persons were injured.

THE DEAD.

TWO TRAMPS, both colored men.

THE INJURED.

FORSYTHE, JOHN, baggagemaster; injured on right side and internally.

HARTER, E. E., of St. Joseph; serious injuries to spine; may die.

TAPPEN, CHARLES, engineer; cut on head and bruised about body.

The dead and wounded were brought to Topeka on a special train this morning. The engine, baggage, mail, and express cars were completely wrecked, and the freight was piled up in a great heap.

Steamer Wrecked on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The steamer Newbern ran ashore near Rodondo, on the Southern California coast, yesterday, and will be a total loss. The passengers and crew are safe. The Newbern is owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and was due here to-morrow from Mexican ports. She was an "old-timer," having been built in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862.

Gen. Neri Is Submissive.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15.—Gen. Neri, who is heading the disturbance in the State of Guerrero, wires the Government that he will shortly report himself at the capital and that he has received the orders to that effect. He states that his quarrel was only with the Governor of the State of Guerrero. The Government troops have been recalled.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return

via N. Y., Ontario & Western R'y on Tuesday, October 17th, via Niagara Falls. Leave West 42d St. Ferry 9:15 A. M., Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day. Tickets at 371 B'dway, N. Y.—adv.

CONSECRATION OF ST. AGNES

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Archbishop Satolli and Many Other Distinguished Roman Catholic Dignitaries Participated—The Papal Delegate, Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishop McDonnell Sat on Crimson-Draped Thrones—The Church Cost $135,000, All of Which Has Been Paid Since 1888.

The beautiful Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, was consecrated with the most solemn ceremonies of the Catholic ritual yesterday morning, and the grand seal of the Church was placed upon a work remarkable for the celerity with which it was accomplished by the energetic pastor, the Rev. J. S. Duffy.

Never before in the history of a city famed for its churches has such pomp and magnificent ceremony attended a religious event. From all over the country came dignitaries high in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church, and greater than all others was the Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D. D., Archbishop of Lepanto and Papal Delegate to the United States. Attending him were four Archbishops and eight Bishops, and assisting at the solemn services were 300 priests and nearly 100 seminarians.

The consecrating prelate was the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, the law of the Church making it necessary that on occasions of this kind the head of the diocese shall officiate. Besides Mgr. Satolli, there were present Archbishops Corrigan of New-York, Fabre of Montreal, Gross of Oregon, and Chappelle of Santa Fe, Bishops Wigger of Newark, O'Farrell of Trenton, Gabrielle of Ogdensburg, McQuade of Rochester, McNierny of Albany, Ludden of Syracuse, and Conroy.

The consecration ceremonies, to which none but clergymen and seminarians were admitted, began at 7 o'clock, when the doors of the church were closed. At that hour the streets in the vicinity of the church were filling rapidly with a curious but reverential crowd.

The ceremony, the longest in the ritual, occupied more than three hours. On the alter stone, in which it is to remain, rested a relic of St. Agnes, and before it two candles were burning. Over this the magnificently-robed priests sang matins and lauds. On the walls of the church, to typify its sacred purpose, twelve crosses were marked by the consecrating Bishop, and candles burned before them.

From one corner to the other of the church ashes were sprinkled, in the form of an X, and in these, with his pastoral staff, Bishop McDonnell formed a cross with the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabets, to signify the instruction to be given to catechumens in the elements of the Catholic faith. Then he proceeded to the beautiful high altar, on which, with his thumb, he marked, with a mixture of water, ashes, salt, and wine, specially blessed, five crosses, afterward sprinkling this mixture over it. The altar of St. Joseph was consecrated by Archbishop Chappelle, and the altar of the Blessed Virgin by Archbishop Fabre.

Next the doors of the building were anointed with chrism, and the same ceremony was performed on the sepulchres of the altar, and in them was placed the relics of St. Agnes. The table of the altar was then anointed in the same manner. The Bishop, standing before it, swung the censer, and clouds of incense filled the sanctuary and floated over the tall white pinnacles of the altar. With the oil of catechumens and with chrism, five crosses were made on the altar table, and then the twelve crosses on the walls were anointed, while incense was burned on the crosses on the altar.

To complete the ceremony, a cross of chrism was made on the four corners of the altar, the cloths, vessels, and ornaments were blessed, the Bishop struck the door thrice with his crozier, and the Church of St. Agnes was given forever to the worship of God, for when once is performed in it the solemn service of consecration, it can never be used for any other purpose than divine worship.

When the ceremonies inside the church were completed, the consecrating Bishop and his attendants passed out the main entrance and walked thrice about the building, drawing about it the solemn circle of the Catholic faith, while in the streets, so densely crowded that traffic was entirely blocked, stood crowds of people, with bared heads and downcast eyes, until the procession had re-entered the building.

The doors were then thrown open to the public, and, although admission was by ticket, the great edifice was in a very few minutes crowded to its utmost capacity, while in the street stood a crowd which seemed to have been in no way diminished.

The church presented a beautiful appearance. The main altar was elaborately decorated with flowers and palms, and on it blazed hundreds of candles. Just at 11 o'clock the doors of the vestry opened. From the organ came the strains of Haydn's organ sonata, and a procession of priests, in black cassocks and white surplices, filed into the sanctuary. Behind them came Mgr. Satolli, the celebrant, in pontifical high mass, and with him were the deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. J. McAteer of the Church of St. Agnes, and the sub-deacon, the Rev. John Belford of St. Augustine's. Next came Archbishop Corrigan, with Fathers Campbell and Connolly, and Bishop McDonnell, with Vicar General McNamara and the Rev. J. J. Barrett. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. J. B. C. York and the Rev. W. S. Kirby of the Church of St. Agnes.

Mgr. Satolli occupied a crimson-draped throne on the gospel side of the altar. On the epistle side, on a similar throne, sat Archbishop Corrigan. On a smaller throne, beside the Archbishop, was Bishop McDonnell.

The Monsignors, Archbishops, and Bishops had seats within the chancel rail, and outside were the priests and seminarians.

After the mass, Archbishop Gross of Oregon preached the sermon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mgr. Satolli gave the Papal benediction, while all the vast throng knelt with bowed heads to receive it.

After the mass Father Duffy gave a dinner to all the clergymen, Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan being his especial guests.

In the evening the church was again crowded, when solemn high vespers were sung by the Most Rev. Edward C. Fabre, D. D. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Placidus L. Chappelle, D. D.

The Church of St. Agnes is one of the largest in the Brooklyn Diocese. Its pastor, Father Duffy, is its founder, and to his zealous work is due the unusual fact that it could be consecrated so completely, this ceremony it is necessary that the church be entirely free from debt. St. Agnes Church cost $135,000, and was paid for mostly by subscriptions from members of the parish.

The parish was founded by Bishop Loughlin in May, 1878, when Father Duffy was made its pastor. Father Duffy at once built a frame church, at Hoyt and Degraw Streets, and then set to work to erect a building in every way worthy of his large congregation. The cornerstone of the present church was laid Sept. 18, 1881, by Bishop Loughlin. Work progressed slowly, as Father Duffy insisted that nothing should be done until it could be paid for. In this way he had St. Agnes Church entirely free from debt when it was completed, in 1888.

The building is 200 feet long and 92 feet wide, including a handsome little chapel and vestries. Its interior is 131 feet long and 76 feet wide, and the ceiling of the nave is 85 feet high. The walls are beautifully frescoed, and the space around the arched roof is divided into panels, in which are painted life-size figures, representing the fifteen mysteries of the rosary.

The most beautiful features of the decorations are twenty large stained-glass windows. These cost nearly $20,000 and were presented by members of the congregation. Most of them depict scenes in the life of St. Agnes.

In the Hoyt Street corner of the building a tower rises 130 feet, and in this is a fine window, given by children of the Sunday school.

The altars, which cost nearly $20,000, are of the best Italian and French marbles, with pillars of Mexican onyx. The cross over the tabernacle of the main aisle is 27 feet high.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. AGNES'S CHURCH.

Woman Seized with a Fit as Mgr. Satolli Leaves the Altar—Beretta Stolen.

As Mgr. Satolli was leaving the altar in St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, after vespers last evening, Rose Bruden, twenty-seven years old, of 376 Union Street, fell in a fit and screamed loudly.

The incident caused excite ment among the congregation for a few moments. The woman was taken home in an ambulance.

During the consecration services at St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, a thief named Joseph Overbeck stole Father Duffy's beretta from the vestry room. He was detected by a policeman, who arrested him. He said he had just arrived here from Cincinnati.

EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS DEAD.

Twice Collector of the Port of Baltimore —An Able Lawyer and Speaker.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Mr. John L. Thomas, ex-Congressman, ex-Collector of the Port, a genial wit and after-dinner speaker, died to-day at his residence from heart failure, brought on by an abscess of the bladder.

About two weeks ago the abscess formed, but, after treatment, disappeared, and Mr. Thomas seemed to recover. Then another abscess formed, and preparations were made for an operation. Three days ago Mr. Thomas began to improve, and his improvement continued until this morning, when, for the first time since his illness, he enjoyed a light breakfast. At midday his daughter, Miss Zaidee Thomas, called to her brother, William S. Thomas, that "Father was worse; that he was breathing heavily." The son went to the bedside, saw his father's forehead was bathed in perspiration, and that his hands were cold. He thought his father had been taken with a nervous chill, to which he was subject, and sent for a physician. When the doctor arrived Mr. Thomas was dead.

Mr. Thomas was one of the widest known members of the Baltimore bar. The last time he made an after-dinner speech was at the dedication of Corinthian Hall, in Masonic Temple, by the Grand Lodge of Masons. He was born in Baltimore and was fifty-eight years of age.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Thomas took a strong position in favor of the Union, and on the night of the 18th of April, 1861, he made a conciliatory Union speech. The next day, April 19, he witnessed the firing on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. In 1865 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, and was renominated for Congress in 1867, but his votes and speeches in favor of Republican ideas lost him the election.

In 1868 Mr. Thomas was sent as delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and there supported Grant for President and B. F. Wade for Vice President. The next year President Grant appointed him Collector of the Port of Baltimore. In 1876 he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention. He voted for James G. Blaine. During the Presidential campaign that followed he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1877 was reappointed by President Hayes Collector of the Port.

DUNN'S WOUNDS PROVED FATAL.

On His Head and Face Were Twenty-six Marks of the Hammer His Wife Wielded.

George Dunn, the night watchman at the Marlborough Hotel, who was assaulted by his wife Saturday, died early yesterday morning in the New-York Hospital without having recovered consciousness. Mrs. Dunn used a hammer in her attack on her husband. On his head and face there were found twenty-six distinct wounds.

At the time of the assault Mrs. Dunn was intoxicated. She and her husband were used to quarreling. She was intoxicated, it is said, a great deal of the time, and Dunn often came home in fighting mood. He was jealous of his wife, and frequently accused her of being untrue to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had a particularly bitter quarrel Friday. Dunn repeated his harsh accusations. When he went away Mrs. Dunn proceeded to drown his taunts in drink. She was in an ugly mood when her husband came home Saturday. As soon as he renewed his accusations and charged her with neglecting their year-old baby and little boy she picked up a heavy hammer and began using it with terrible effect.

Dunn was not in good condition to defend himself. His wife must have continued to hammer him after he lay senseless on the floor.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Mrs. Dunn expressed no sorrow when told that her husband was dead. She is only twenty-six years old and not unattractive in appearance. The children have been taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

English Soldiers Cry Fraud.

The English soldiers who appeared in the military tournament in Madison Square Garden, and who are now entirely destitute, have little hope of returning to England. The men who managed will not assist them in their desire to return. The men claim to have been duped and robbed. They say that when they were in Chicago $1.50 a week was retained to send back any man who had misbehaved, and that this money, together with their last week's salary and salary for the two weeks which they were to be allowed if no notice should be given, altogether making $30 for each man, has been withheld. It is also alleged that while the men were in Chicago the company was reorganized under the laws of Illinois without the knowledge of the men, thus leaving them no legal redress.

The Englishmen of this city have now started a relief fund for their stranded countrymen.

Death Due to a Seidlitz Powder.

Christine Kroys, twenty years old, a servant employed by Mrs. George Smith of 814 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, died last week under circumstances which seem to indicate that her death was due to the taking of a seidlitz powder contrary to directions. She was found unconscious on the floor, with her lips covered with a white powder. A physician decided that she had died of apoplexy, brought on by a violent fit of coughing. On a table in the room was found a glass partly filled with water, containing a white sediment. Close by were the familiar blue and white papers of seidlitz powders. The sediment in the glass was the powder from one paper only. It is thought that the girl swallowed one powder after the other, which brought on violent coughing.

Continued Drinking After He Was Stabbed.

John and Hugh McAvoy of 255 Berry Street and John Connelly and David Rooney of 453 Berry Street, Brooklyn, quarreled Saturday night on South Eleventh Street, near Broadway. John McAvoy was stabbed in the left side. They afterward patched up their differences and continued drinking together. The wounded man became faint from loss of blood, and his companions had to support him. They accosted Policeman Fredericks and asked what could be done for McAvoy. He took them to the Eastern District Hospital, where the wound was found to be serious. Fredericks arrested McAvoy's brother and the two others and turned them over to the police of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Swindles with Confederate Bills.

A swindler is palming off Confederate greenbacks on the merchants of South Brooklyn. He orders groceries to be delivered at a house in the vicinity, with change for $5 or $10. He waits for the clerk, receives the groceries at the door, takes the change, and gives the boy a Confederate bank note. He then disappears. He called at Thomas Buller's grocery, 185 Fifth Avenue, Saturday, and ordered a bag of flour and a yeast cake to be delivered at 101 Berkeley Place, with change for $10. He received the goods and the money. He then went to James Young's grocery, 461 Sixth Avenue, and repeated the trick with the same success. The police are looking for him.

Damage to Cotton by Frost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—A killing frost fell in this section last night, greatly injuring crops and vegetation. The cotton crop will be cut short 15 or 20 per cent., and in the low lands the top crop will be a failure. The frost seems to have been general throughout the Mississippi Valley.

"Manhattan Day" at the World's Fair.

For cheap excursions via Erie Lines, see "excursion column."—adv.

THE DEAN RICHMOND A WRECK

LOST WITH A CREW OF EIGHTEEN IN LAKE ERIE NEAR DUNKIRK.

Six Bodies Already Washed to Land Off Van Buren Point—Shore Strewn with Wreckage and Merchandise—Waves Hourly Yielding Evidence of the Vessel's Fate—Other Disasters to Lake Shipping Through Saturday's Storm—Six Drowned Near Manistee, Mich.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—In the great storm which centred in Buffalo on Saturday and swept Lake Erie with irresistible fury, the propellor Dean Richmond was lost. She foundered off Van Buren Point, which is a few miles below Dunkirk. Some time Saturday night or early Sunday morning she went down, with her crew of eighteen.

The crew of the Dean Richmond was composed of the following:

STODDARD, G. W., Captain, Toledo.
BOYSEN, GEORGE, second mate, East Toledo.
MEADOWS, SAMUEL, wheelman, Toledo.
WHEELER, E., lookout, Toledo.
EARNEST, FRANK, lookout, North Toledo.
DODGE, A. B., second cook, Toledo.
EVANS, —, chief engineer, shipped at Toledo.
EARNEST, JACOB, deckhand, Toledo.
ZINK, WILLIAM, deckhand, Toledo.
SCHILLING, GEORGE M., porter, Toledo.
GOODYEAR, WALTER, first mate, Ottawa Lake, Michigan.
BRADIE, J. E., wheelman, residence unknown.
ELLSWORTH, Mrs. RETTA, stewardess, Aylmer, Ontario.
HILTON, FRANK, second engineer, Port Huron.
BEATHAN, THERMAN, fireman, residence unknown.
SARGENFREI, WILLIAM, fireman, residence unknown.
PATTEN, FRANK, deckhand, residence unknown.
Unknown man, deckhand, shipped at Buffalo.

The chief engineer, J. H. Hogan, who left the boat before she departed on what proved to be her last trip, is at the World's Fair. He is part owner of the lost steamer.

Already six bodies have washed ashore near Dunkirk. All these had life preservers on. As yet but one body has been identified. It is that of a man known to be a member of the Richmond's crew.

The first reports which reached Buffalo of the danger of the Richmond came from the Captain of the propeller Helena, which made this port with her consort, the barge Amboy, on Saturday afternoon, after a terrible struggle with the gale and a heavy sea.

He said that he had sighted the Richmond off Erie, with her masts gone and one stack missing. The sea was running very high, and he was not able to go to her rescue. The Richmond was rolling in the trough and was apparently much distressed.

It was expected that she would be able to pull through, and when she did not get in Saturday night there was no alarm, as her captain, George W. Stodart, was known to be one of the most skillful and careful navigators on the lakes.

The Boston, which came in to-day, reported sighting the Richmond, with both stacks gone, a few miles below Dunkirk and about forty miles from Buffalo.

Reports from Dunkirk concerning the accident are meagre. It is known to a certainty, however, that the boat has foundered. The shore is covered with wreckage, and more is coming in with every wave.

When the Richmond was last sighted she looked to have something the matter with her steering gear. There is not a doubt that all her crew of eighteen were drowned.

No human being could live ten minutes in the sea of Saturday and Sunday morning.

A report that cannot be verified is that one body has come ashore at Erie and been identified as that of one of the Richmond's crew.

The Dean Richmond was one of the old "crack" freighters of the Western Transportation Company. She registered 1,257 tons burden, and was built at Cleveland in 1864 by Quayle & Martin. She was rebuilt in 1873 and recalked in 1890. Her owners were Bottsford and others of Port Huron, and her valuation was $46,000. She was rated "A 2" in the Inland Lloyd's. She has been running on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Line, between Buffalo and Toledo for several years.

The boat left Toledo with a full cargo of merchandise.

Much damage was done to shipping in Buffalo Harbor, and out on the lake there were few vessels which came through the heavy seas and escaped injury. It will be days before the extent of the damage to shipping will be learned.

WRECK OF THE MINNEHAHA.

Six of Her Crew Lost in Lake Michigan, Near Manistee.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 15.—The identity of the four-masted schooner reported ashore near here has been established. The vessel is the Minnehaha of Cleveland, Capt. William Packer, with a cargo of corn. Of the seven on board the schooner, but one, Capt. Packer, escaped. Those drowned were:

AHLSTROM, WILLIAM, sailor, of Cleveland.
KEEFE, MARY, cook, of Cleveland.
RAFFERTY, JOHN, mate, of Cleveland.
RAFFERTY, JOHN, Jr., of Cleveland.
Two sailors, names unknown, both of Cleveland.

The schooner went ashore yesterday afternoon, and it was seen that she must soon be pounded to pieces by the heavy seas.

The Manistee life-saving crew was called upon for assistance, the claim being made that the Frankfort crew could not be reached. A train was immediately made up, and the crew and boat were taken to Onekama, where the boat was hauled ten miles through the woods to Starke. Upon arriving there at midnight the Frankfort crew was found upon the ground, having arrived just before dark, but too late to be of any service. The Minnehaha had been thrown upon the beach at about noon.

The sea was running very high and swept the decks clean. The Captain, the only one saved, jumped overboard with a plank and swam ashore. The Minnehaha was being towed by the steam barge Henry J. Johnson, also of Cleveland, which became disabled during the storm, and Capt. Packer, fearing that he would go down in the open sea, cut the tow line and put for shore.

Will Oppose Founder Bradley.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Founder James A. Bradley, the Republican and anti-race track candidate for Senator, is likely to encounter opposition in his own party. His noted edict last Summer forbidding colored people to occupy seats on his ocean board walk and in Asbury Park pavilions is now confronting him. There are 400 colored voters in West Asbury Park. They are preparing to organize for the purpose of opposing Mr. Bradley's candidacy. Colored orators from New-York and Philadelphia will be engaged to stump the county against him. There is also talk of forming an independent Republican Club to oppose the founder. To offset this Republican dissatisfaction the anti-race track Democrats of Asbury Park, who claim they are 200 strong, will meet to-morrow night and organize a James A. Bradley Club.

Charged with Killing Mary Jack Spruce.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Jasper Logan, a young Indian of Seneca descent, was locked up in the Erie County Jail here this morning charged with the murder of a squaw, Mary Jack Spruce, at Newtown, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, last Friday night. The squaw's money was hidden under the bed in her house. This pouch had been torn from her in the struggle, taken outside, and then rifled of its contents.

Killed by a Chicago Trolley Car.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Anthony Blake, a prominent citizen of Albion, was killed in Chicago yesterday by a trolley car. He and his wife were attending the fair.

$15 to Chicago and Return.

account Manhattan Day, via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, via Niagara Falls, Wednesday, Oct. 18, and Thursday, Oct. 19. Leave West Forty-second Street Ferry 9:15 A. M., Franklin Street 9 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day. Tickets at 371 Broadway, New-York.—adv.

CONDEMNED THE GAMBLERS.

Jersey Ministers Protested Against the Election of Race-Track Candidates.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Several of the ministers who belong to the Moral Reform Society this evening preached sermons bearing directly on the coming election, and all urged the members of their congregations to join the society and make their influence felt at the polls. The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle; the Rev. Theodore Heisig, pastor of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. David Mitchell, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. M. L. Gates, of Grace Methodist Church, were among those who spoke against the race-track candidates.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Presbyterian Church was crowded to its greatest capacity to-night at the mass meeting held to discuss the race tracks and the coming election. All the pastors of the city were present and spoke. Ex-Judge Joseph Cross and Robert M. Moore of Elizabeth also spoke.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Two mass meetings were held here tolnight under the auspices of the Pastors' Union. One was held in the Second Reformed and the other in the First Methodist Church. The meetings protested against the race-track legislation and corruption in politics generally. They urged those opposed to such legislation and who desire the purification of politics to work and vote against the nomination and election of persons who have supported or may support such legislation. Speeches were made by several of the city pastors, most of the other churches being closed, and also by the Rev. Dr. Duryee of Rutgers College and President of the local Citizens' League, and R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth.

PORTSMOUTH'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Training Ship Nearly Cut in Two by the City of Paris.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15.—On Friday last, about 10 A. M., while off Shinnecock Light, the training ship Portsmouth, Commander C. J. Barclay, was nearly cut in two by the steamer City of Paris. The Portsmouth was running before the gale for Newport, when the steamer suddenly hove in sight off her port quarter. The courses of each vessel were changed simultaneously, and the City of Paris rushed on past the stern of the Portsmouth, only thirty feet distant, at a speed of 17 knots an hour.

The Portsmouth is from Madeira, forty-two days, and is ten days overdue to Newport. She has been running about in the gale for several days, and had her foretopsail yard carried away. She struck the gale Thursday and was nearly driven on the coast of New-Jersey. She then nearly made Newport, but failed, and was obliged to run to sea again before the gale. Yesterday, under a change of wind, the Portsmouth made this harbor under bare poles, practically driven before the violent windstorm. She has a clean bill of health, and after a month's stay here will make a shift of apprentices and leave on her Winter's cruise.

The officers of the ship say to-night that their experience of the last few days has been a series of the narrowest kind of escapes for the whole ship's company.

DOCTOR DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID.

Domestic Trouble and Opium Led to Loss of Patients and His Ruin.

Dr. August Treskatus, a Russian physician, died in agony last evening ,on the floor of Max Bresler's drug store, 241 Clinton Street, from the effects of a quantity of carbilic acid, which, it is believed, he swallowed intentionally. The doctor was born in Russia fifty years ago. He came to this country in 1880.

When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Michigan Volunteers. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. After studying medicine, he practiced in this city, and succeeded in establishing a lucrative practice among the Russians and Poles on the east side of the city.

His marriage was not a happy one, and twelve years ago his wife left him. Then he became a slave to the opium habit. For some years he had lived among the Bowery lodging houses on the charity of friends.

Killed His Baby and Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15.—Haven F. Winn, thirty years old, killed his two-year-old son this morning by cutting his throat with a razor and then committed suicide with the same razor. His wife obtained a decree for separate maintenance from the Probate Court Wednesday, and custody of their only child was awarded her. She

or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"They tell me," he continued, "this is not to be a prize fight, but an athletic contest, yet last Monday night in the building in which this 'athletic contest' is to take place, one of the men engaged in it was knocked senseless to the floor and lay there for five minutes. If this is not an actual fight without weapons, what is it?

"If we are going to permit these things right in the shadow of our homes, with the aid and connivance of our public officials, let us bring over here the bull fights of Spain; the brutal sports of the Middle and Dark Ages; the gladiatorial contests of Pagan times, and everything that bestiality and brutishness can suggest.

"But we cannot be cheated by these pretenses that this is not to be a prize fight. The Justice of the Peace who is arranging for the affair, the District Attorney who is consenting to it and giving encouragement that it will not be interfered with, the Sheriff who says he will attend it and take his children to see it, are neglecting their duty. And this is what we are asked to acquiesce in. They are shirking willingly their responsibility, and the responsibility for them lies with us. Without our consent they could not be where they are.

"We cannot clean them, but we can clean ourselves in this matter. Our duty is plain and none need be told in what direction it lies."

You may say you are weary of coming to hear a preacher preach politics or prize fights, and what I have said on this subject may not be pleasing to some who wish for a quiet, peaceful Sunday.

I, too, would like to have a peaceful Sunday, undisturbed by thoughts of political corruption, prize fights, and the like, but I have a message for you and I deliver it, and I call on you to bear me witness before God that I have clearly seen my responsibility in the matter and have discharged it. I cannot take the warning from the Word of God and let the shame and disgrace of this community pass by without warning you. I lift my voice against the corrupting influences of this city and against these prize fights, and warn you not to let them go on. You know in whom the responsibility lies, therefore see to it."

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THIEVES.

Mr. McClelland Arraigns the Ring and Denounces Prize Fighting.

The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the old Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick Avenue, near North Second Street, Brooklyn, made last evening one of the most scathing denunciations of the promoters of prize fighting at Coney Island and the Brooklyn ringsters and their satellites thus far pronounced in any pulpit.

Mr. McClelland had a large congregation, and every word of his invective against immorality and criminality in Kings County was eagerly listened to. His text was from Isaiah: "Thy Princes are rebellious and companions of thieves and follow ers after rewards."

This, he said, was the way in which the prophet told of the degradation and pollution of the once glorious sacred city. History, he declared, had repeated itself, and the prophet's words applied to the degradation and pollution in Kings County, which meant "Thy lawmakers are thy lawbreakers and in partnership with thieves. Every one loves a bribe and wants rewards."

"I preach," said Mr. McClelland, "in the name of the Eternal God. I throw the search light of the Gospel on that pestilential spot in our city life which we call the Government, and I denounce it as the enemy of eternal truth, eternal law, and eternal virtue.

"The pulpit of this city has pleaded with the voters and the citizens of our Commonwealth to rise up in a solid phalanx and oppose the iniquity which exists. The ministers of the Gospel have besought the men of their congregations, have earnestly prayed those who have the right of franchise to exercise it, and have used the sacred privilege and put an eternal stop to the march of political chicanery. The time has come for us to do more than this. We must demand that iniquity be overthrown and vice be hurled from the pedestal upon which it has erected itself.

"I speak to you, you people, your lawmakers are lawbreakers, in partnership with thieves.

"My words may seem exaggeration; my statements may appear overdrawn. The history of our municipal affairs may prove the truth of this inspired indictment. You know, you know, that it is an open secret that the governmental reins of our city life are held by one man, and he a man who is not by position responsible, for the administration of affairs. You know and I know, it is an open secret, that this man manages the affairs of our city not for the benefit of our citizens or the benefaction of the masses, but for the personal pecuniary aggrandizement of those who are in league with him or are henchmen or sycophants of his associates. You know, it is an open secret, that some of the men, a very few, who sit to-day in the places of authority, were, previous to their positions in the machine, men of pure, straightforward character, but now morally helpless, personally unable to make a move which is not predetermined.

"Why? Because the power is, as it is called, 'machine' power, and every man in any relation to that immoral engine must move as he is driven by the ily wheel in that room in Willoughby street. The moment a good, innocent, but ignorant man becomes a part of the machine the power of this city he loses his identity and must work only for the mechanism of which he is a part.

"Does he use his own mind? Go his own way? The machine flings him, and out he goes, thrown aside into innocuous desuetude, or, as the politicians say, he is 'turned down.'

You know, I know, it is open secret that the power behind the shameless demagogue is the brewer, the saloon keeper, the brothel keeper, the advocates of brutal sport and sensuality.

"But, say you, these are generalities. Give us facts. Will any man here who has thrown even a casual glance at the working of the ring in this city, deny that a hanger-on of the bosses will not dare cast a ballot save for one which he is instructed by his boss to vote? Will any one here bring forward one instance in which a citizen who has identified himself with the machine has voted his independent ballot after that retained the office, be it great or small, which was the reward of his allegiance to the bosses?

"Will any one here deny that the ring levies upon every member of its fraternity a tax for its support, if that member hold a position which it is in its power to create? Will any one deny that politics is a lucrative occupation; that office holding is a paying situation; that the henchmen of the bosses and the demagogues themselves fare well in this world's goods? And yet, for the most part, the salaries of our city employees are very small, very small indeed, when we consider the continual drain and tax which is brought upon them.

"I wonder if railroad franchises and centennial celebrations do not afford answer to this perplexing question.

"Will any one give us a correct statement of the condition of the City Treasury at this time? The law of this State forbids gambling of whatever kind, and you and I know that there is gambling carried on right under the eyes of those who are appointed to obey and execute the laws of the Commonwealth. The law of this State forbids an open saloon on the Sabbath day, and yet if one's home is only half a dozen blocks away from his house of prayer he passed on his way hither to-night a dozen places where that law is being violated with the knowledge of the police officials of this precinct.

"We are sitting to-night within gunshot of nuisances which menace the public health, depress the value of property, and cause the deterioration of this historic settlement. The officials have power to close the pesthouses, and they sit idly in the chairs of their public sinecures. We are residents of a portion of this city which does not afford accommodations for the education of the children, and yet the tax rate of each one of you is one-third higher than the rate in New-York. We are compelled to walk the streets, the pavements of which menace life and limb, a district in which there is not a block of good pavement throughout its whole extent. We are dwelling on streets and avenues which are strangers to a broom, where the accumulation of filth and débris threatens public health and life.

"Are these not facts enough to prove that our lawmakers and lawbreakers are in partnership with thieves? Every one loves a bribe and wants rewards.

"There is to be some time in the month of December, under the auspices of the so-called Coney Island Athletic Club, a prize fight to the finish, and among the members of this athletic club are a Sheriff, three Justices, a Chief of the Fire Department, and a Chief of the Police.

"What is the law of the State in regard to these prize fights? Let me read to you from The New-York Times the opinion of Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court:

> If severe blows are struck which are likely to cause injury to the parties, or to inflame their passions, or the passions of the bystanders, or which are likely to cause a disturbance or breach of the peace, or which are in any just sense brutal or revolting, it will be the duty of the police to act promptly and with vigilance.

"This is the law which our officials have taken a solemn oath to uphold, to honor, and to execute. This is the law which our officials have degraded and dishonored.

"The Sheriff, the one officer who is the executive arm of the District Attorney's office, said:

> "I intend to see Dixon and Smith fight at Coney Island to-morrow night, and I shall take my two sons with me. I do not think these contests have a demoralizing effect on my boys and I have bought them tickets regularly. I think it is best to let them attend the fights, as it shows them a bit of the world, and I find it has not hurt them in the least.

"The Justices before whom these criminal brutes of the prize ring should be brought for punishment—Justices sworn to execute sentence and denounce iniquity—these Justices are pledged to sell tickets for the conflict, and are engaged in the vicious business of arranging for the fracture of the law which they are appointed to maintain.

"A Chief of the Police, guardian of the public peace, supporter of morality and order, is an aider and abettor of law violation, director of a society formed for illegal purposes, owner of the premises wherein immoral, revolting, scandalous, law-breaking spectacles are from time to time enacted.

"These things are no secret. The New-York Times is heralding these facts with startling and indisputable proof, and the intimate relation of the officers of the law with those vilest of all human characters is vividly portrayed.

"'Scientific contests' they call them. Scientific swindle! What is it that these human brutes propose to do? To have a sparring contest in which nice points in the art of self-defense shall be decided by an umpire? Is that the purpose of their vigorous training and long preparation? Is it championship in athletics? Is it not rather the championship in endurance, in brute force, in the amount of bruising, mashing of human flesh and bones which they are to decide?

"The idea of all these months of training, all this betting, all this preparation, all this eager anticipation on the part of sports for the sake of a sparring exhibition is a farce. 'A fight to a finish' is what they call it. And, if English means anything, that means a fight right down to the time when one man is so mashed to a jelly that he has not bone enough to stand erect; where one man is so pounded to insensibility that he has not mind enough to put up his fists; when one man is so thoroughly bruised, battered, wounded that he is 'knocked out' of the ring, out of his health, out of his manhood.

"Don't let us talk of bull fights, of French dueling, of cruel exhibitions among other peoples. These are as pretty as a game of tennis in comparison with these brutally-vicious, officially-sanctioned prize fights. I submit to you, is this indictment not well taken?

"That the City of Brooklyn should tolerate anywhere in its vicinity the perpetration of this brutal affair is a fact incredible. That public officials, sworn to uphold the law, are, without disguise, engaged in the arrangement of this pernicious business—a thing condemned so rigidly by other States of our Union, that one sent a thousand miles to catch a prize fighter—that our officials should be in this business is hard to believe. That a press so ably manned, so splendidly edited as the press of Brooklin can keep silence in the face of such a spectacle, or speak in calmness of such a violation of State law and common decency, is hard to accept. That the citizens of this city of homes can take the matter so placidly is difficult to comprehend.

"But these things are so. The fight is publicly announced. Certain officials acknowledge that they are interested in it. The Brooklyn press are not coming out sternly as it should. Citizens of this city are not making their righteous indignation felt as they ought. Why is it? Is it that the press is the public slt in ignorance ifs it that the press and public are in the domination of the machine? Is it that the press and public are not fully alive to the atrocity of the thing? I am charitable enough to believe that this last statement is the fact of the case. Then, my dear people, I am determined that, so far as my feeble force may go, I shall awake indignation to enthusiasm. Kindle your holy wrath till it shall arise to consume you.

"What is to be done? This is not a party matter. It is a question of simple decency and morality. Men who have a strong attachment to their party are prone to overlook certain minor sins and lesser shortcomings in the men who are the party leaders. They do often times for the sake of peace accept certain methods which do not meet with their approval.

"They refrain from dealing personality with this political dust and pollution lest they soil them. One person, but there are vices in Government which one cannot overlook. There are principles involving fundamental truths which they must not sanction by their silence. There are pestilential germs which they dare not permit the propagation of. Those vices, those pernicious principles, those pestilential germs confront us to-day, and as Christian men we must meet them, demand their removal, and stamp out their life.

"What is to be done? Every man can make himself felt in a matter of this kind. Right is marshaled to advance to your defense. No matter how humble, how insignificant, how small, you can strike a blow for your country and for God. Do three things.

"1. Go home, take pen and paper, and write letter after letter over your own name to your favorite journal denouncing the machine, demanding the stoppage of the fight, calling on fellow-citizens to unite in the overthrow of immorality. Concerted action will impress these professional politicians with the necessity of their entire extinction. It is the accumulative evidence which will compel the thugs and their political supporters to bow in submission to the laws of the State and the demands of morality.

"2. Talk the matter over with every man you meet. Be a crank on the subject.

"Read the mass of evidence which The New-York Times is from day to day presenting. Familiarize yourself with it. By your perseverance and importunity make your fellows feel the magnitude of the situation and the necessity of a stand. Meet every man who is a father, and tell him that the Sheriff of Kings County believes that a boy should be schooled in pugilism and the kind of sport patronized by the Coney Island Athletic Club. Meet any man who has a ballot, and prove to him that the Justices of this city are either bloodheads as regards law, neophytes as regards common decency, ignoramuses as regards virtue, or criminals as regards statute law; that they believe pugilism is consistent with the legal code, brute display innocent recreation, prize fighting an honorable business, and their management of a human butcher's shop compatible with the administration of public affairs.

"3. When the time comes, then go and vote a straight ticket for straight men—men pure and true, men who will not prostitute office to the vilest elements of society, men who will not keep company with thugs, men who are men.

"Vote a machine ticket and you are as foul as the machine. Cast a single ballot for one of the pernicious league and you are as filthy as any member of the prize ring."

"SATAN'S LEGIONS DOMINATE."

The Rev. W. W. Bowdish Dissects the Viciousness of Brooklyn's Ring of Evil.

The Rev. Wellesley W. Bowdish, pastor of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, preached last night on the political situation in Brooklyn and the alleged scientific contest with gloves that has been arranged to take place at Coney Island. His subject was, "Is Brooklyn a Decent City to Live In?" After describing what a beautiful city Brooklyn is naturally, and how desirable a place for a home, he said:

"We must admit, however, that there is in this city a large class of men and women who seem to be wholly under the domination of satanic legions. They are determined to allow the bestial and brutal passions of their nature the freest exercise and the fullest liberty. They have come onward in the indulgence of their unrestrained beastly appetites and brutal inhumanities till nothing will hold them back from heaping permanent disgrace upon the otherwise fair name of Brooklyn but the interposition of the law.

"And if it be found that any one of those who are expected to enforce the law bearing upon those who thus dare to disturb the peace of the community and disgrace your city does not do his duty, then the law should be executed upon that officer who becomes a cowardly accomplice to these criminals.

"Has it come to this that men who are the sworn guardians of your homes and mine are to-day the self-confessed abettors of the crimes they are expected to punish? Is it true that these very officers of the City Government are thus leagued with the very worst elements of society, and that you and I have no redress? And we are met with the dastardly contempt of these pitiful servants in the language which their own hellish wickedness could only originate: 'What are you going to do about it?' and they still defy the moral and Christian sentiment of the city.

"It is high time that we rouse ourselves and in the name of God, whom we serve, demand the arrest and punishment of the criminals and those who are the confessed accessories of their guilt.

"In order that I might not be mistaken in judgment of the case, I sat down in my study and wrote a kindly letter to two of the officers of the law asking simply the facts in the case of the anticipated brutal contest, named international. I could hardly suppose that such men as I had supposed them to be could in any way be associate with such an inhuman contest. I have had no answer to these letters and I conclude that both these men, who are servants of the people and therefore my servants—for I am a citizen—have said: 'It is none of your business and it is simply an impertinence for you to interpose with any questionings upon our non-administration of the law.' If this be the case, then citizenship is no longer of any value and residence in the city of Brooklyn is in a dangerous position and human life is at the beck of the wayfound and the outthroat.

"This leads me to say in a kindly way that possibly there ought to be a radical change in the make-up of those who have the Administration of our chartered rights.

"I am only a humble citizen, while I am a minister and I do not pretend to know very much about the so-called political life of the city. But I hear men talk and I can but listen to what is being said. And some way I am coming to see that good men cannot do as much as they would for the advancement of the Kingdom of our common Lord, because they have to do so much toward the support of a class of men who are dependent upon the funds of the City Government.

"There are three classes to whom these liberal contributions are made week by week, month by month, year by year, till some of them are now worth in hard cash more than the majority of the people whose money they have taken. True citizenship demands an equivalent for its services.

"Who are these men?

"First they are the monarch, then the manager, and third, the manipulator.

"The monarch is the man who is supposed to possess supreme and undivided power. And so it comes to pass that he has supreme power and he comes to administer a government whose power is all lodged in his hands. He commands and his subjects obey. There is no regard paid to the dignity and divinity of citizenship. You can go through all the solemn preparations to the full exercise of your elective franchise. You can go through all the forms of depositing your ballot and help pay your share of the expenses of that election. You can buy the morning paper that tells the story of the election day's proceedings. You can do all this, but you virtually failed to take into account that you are really living under the oppression of a monarchy, and all the power of the election machine in voting and in counting the votes is lodged in the hands of the monarch, who simply regards your rights of citizenship with contempt.

"He is the unseen power behind the throne and you must bow to his command. You say this man is an ignorant fellow, and has no business. Yes, that is true, but he is a monarch, nevertheless, and your money has made it possible for him to live without work, and he commands more capital than your estate, and he dares you to make any pretense in the exercise of your royal citizenship.

"What shall be done? Dethrone the monarch!

"The manager is another appliance of the Government of the city that costs money, and his services can be dispensed with without any conceivable loss to those interested in the economy of the City Government.

"He is the conductor of certain interests that perpetuate the supremacy of the monarch. He is next in rank, and since he multiplies his agencies he becomes a still more expensive luxury in the maintenance of the appointments of city life. I saw a map of Brooklyn not long ago, and in the different wards there was the name of the manager of that section printed in large letters. I know some of these men, and I knew them ere they came to be managers of so much of this City of Brooklyn. Then they were poor men, but now they are known as the wealthy men of your city. Your fortunes have exchanged hands, that is all. What shall be done? Dispense with the services which require such an enormous cost.

"The manipulator comes next in rank to the manager, and he helps maintain the sway of the autocratic power—the monarch.

"In the Mayoralty we need a man of comprehension, capacity, industry, independent power, conscience, and courage. He needs to comprehend himself, fully understanding the import of what is implied in each element of his character.

"'I am a man of honor, and I propose that all my actions shall bear the seal of my honor, able manhood. I am a man of honesty. This has been accorded to me as a business man, and this stands par excellence with all who have to do with the range of my business obligations. I propose to maintain this standard of honor and honesty in this office,' should be his boast.

"He must be a man of capacity. He must have a physical capacity that will stand the test of taking labor. The chair of the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn ought not to be filled with a man weak in body. This is no place for invalidism. He must have the endurance of great industrial force and grand independent thought.

"He must be a man of conscience. He ought to have a very keen sense of his dignity in his honored position, and then he must have a sense of a certain divinity in himself, in his individual conscience, that will open his way to an honorable administration of the affairs of this great city. With such a man the idea of any man, any number of men, sitting down to count upon his availability to carry out some schemes of mean partisanship is simply not within the range of intelligent statesmanship.

"He cannot be bought though the world was a globe of gold. He must be a man of courage and have that firmness of spirit, that swell of the soul that meets danger without fear."

In concluding his sermon Mr. Bowdish admonished his hearers to be careful to whom they gave the benefits of their franchises at the coming election.

"UNDER THE DEVIL'S SWAY."

The Rev. R. S. Povey's Arraignment of the Corruption in Brooklyn.

The Rev. R. Stanley Povey of the Throop Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, in his sermon yesterday spoke of the power of Satan and the utter subjection of many over whom he exercised sway. After reference to the temptation of Christ, to whom the evil one had offered the kingdoms of the world for His homage and the Saviour's stinging rebuke, Mr. Povey said:

"The devil shows kingdoms to men to-day and they do not resist him. They worship him with all their hearts and give him their undivided attention, and the devil's reward for worshipping him is death, darkness, and hell.

"We don't live in Brooklyn any more. The old City of Brooklyn has disappeared. Once upon a time there was civil liberty, upright and honest men were elected to fill the offices; the business of the city was conducted upon business principles; righteousness prevailed and brotherly love. The metropolis across the river could not help but feel the refining influence Brooklyn was casting about her. Our city blossomed as the rose, and the people therein rejoiced.

"But now all is changed. 'Change and decay in all around I see.' Instead of living in Brooklyn we inhabit the empire of Czar McLaughlin.

"The devil said to the 'boss': 'Fall down and worship me and I will give you all Brooklyn.'

"The 'boss' fell, and all Brooklyn is his.

"Now there is no civil liberty. The machine controls all things. Dishonest men are elected to the offices, and the business of the city is conducted upon dishonest principles.

"The Persian monarchs used to divide their empire of Persia into provinces, and appoint Satraps or rulers over them. At the present time Brooklyn reminds one of Persia. 'Boss' McLaughlin is monarch, and gamblers, and saloon keepers, and patrons of the prize ring are his Satraps. The 'Boss' has had full play, and has been doing just about as he liked. The Mayor is but a tool in his hands, and must do as he says. To the Mayor the devil has given the kingdom of office and honor.

"To John Y. McKane he has given the Kingdom of Coney Island. Coney Island is so near Brooklyn that we feel its corrupting and contaminating influences. In one little corner in that kingdom the devil has full swing. I refer to the building of the Coney Island Athletic Club."

At this point Mr. Povey read a clipping from The New-York Times, telling of some of the uses of the Coney Island Athletic Club and of the brutal prize fights permitted there under the name of "scienaific contests."

"The same kind of 'scientific contest,'" said Mr. Povey, "is to take place in the clubhouse between Corbett and Mitchell in December next. As I read this last week: 'Picture to yourselves those men standing there, covered with blood, pounding each other, surrounded in the meanwhile by thieves, thugs, dishonest and criminal officials, gamblers, perhaps murderers, the scum of those great cities—while thousands of voices, laden with the odor of gin (rum, beer, and whisky) and reeking with profane utterances, urge them on to give each other a knock-out blow.'"

In discussing the means to ward off corruption and to improve conditions that at present exist, the preacher said the home must be made pure, family worship must be the rule, and children taught principles, the essence of which is true Christianity. "God in the families," said he, "will mean God in the Government of our city; God in the families will mean God in the politics of our city.

"We have two great machines in this city—the Republican machine and the Democratic machine. The machines control all things, and also control the Christian men connected with them. I can understand how a man may be either a Democrat or a Republican along national lines; but what the tariff or any other issue of either of the great parties has to do with the government of Brooklyn I don't know. Let the city be conducted by business men upon business principles, irrespective of either party. The Christian element must stand aloof from both parties, form a solid body, thereby demonstrating to the great parties that there is in the City of Brooklyn an element that will make itself felt."

In speaking of the observance of Sunday, Mr. Povey said: "At present our Sunday in Brooklyn is not what it ought to be. We have as quiet a Sunday as you can find on the continent, but wickedness, nevertheless, goes on. The law is defied and ridiculed. In Coney Island every saloon under McKane is wide open, and in Brooklyn every saloon under the sway of the "Boss" is wide open.

"In The New-York Times a few days ago appeared these words: 'The number of licensed saloons in Brooklyn on Jan. 1 was 4,042.'

"But are the laws in regard to them enforced? On this Sunday night are the saloons closed? The laws say they must be. Last year the 1,411 policemen of this city made twenty-five complaints against saloons for violation of the law. Twenty-five complaints in twelve months! Of these twenty-one were dismissed and four licenses revoked. Either the saloon keepers in Brooklyn are marvelously law-abiding, when only 4 of 4,042 violate the law, or the police and excise officials are a marvelously law-defying class."

"POLITICS, PUGILISM, AND POWER."

Prize-Fight-Promoting Officials, Says Mr. Dixon, Apt Pupils in Anarchy's School.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, preached a vigorous sermon last evening on "Politics, Pugilism, and Power in Brooklyn." In the the course of his sermon he said:

"There is in this city an unholy alliance between politics, pugilism, and power. Our political leaders are of a class who delight in low variety shows, and the prize fight in which two human brutes batter each other into jelly is their delight. Anarchy holds high carnival in Brooklyn. Emma Goldman is an Anarchist in word and must go to the penitentiary. More than 4,000 saloon keepers in Brooklyn, who sell their liquors on Sunday in bold defiance of the law, are Anarchists in deed, and they receive police protection.

"Our Mayor and Chief of Police are particeps criminis in this reign of Anarchy. They throw up their hands before the saloon keepers and cry like children, 'We are helpless; we cannot arrest the outlaws.' The fact is their only inability is their unwillingness. They do not wish to disturb the beast of Anarchy lest he arouse his anger, and then he would tear to pieces their political aspirations. It should surprise no one that a Justice and a Sheriff have turned Anarchists and decided to defy the laws, after they have sworn to enforce them, by encouraging a prize fight. They are simply apt pupils in the school of practical Anarchy, of which our Executives have been Superintendents and the saloon keepers teachers.

"The plea that the law cannot be enforced because public sentiment is against it is twaddle, worthy only of frightened children. The Anarchists themselves and their criminal customers are the only ones whose sentiments are against the law. Must we admit the charge of a leading lawyer that the majority of Brooklyn citizens are criminals or criminally inclined? I do not believe it. Public sentiment in this City of Churches is not on the side of Anarchy. It would support the enforcement of law.

"Now, what is to be done? Will a change of administration remove the evil? I do not think so. Everybody knows the Mayor of Brooklyn is not the chief Executive. He does the bidding of the others, and if another Mayor should be elected, the political vultures on Willoughby Street would still have to be fed.

"What we need is not a political, but a moral movement in political affairs. Let us be at the next election as solid as the last year in South Carolina upon the bare question of license or no license. These Anarchist dens, called saloons, must be removed before purification in politics will be possible."

CANDIDATE PATTERSON DODGES.

Won't Say What He Would Do About Prize Fights If Elected Sheriff.

Thomas J. Patterson, Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Kings County, appeared to be very much pleased with his nomination when seen last night at his home by a reporter for The New-York Times. When asked regarding his opinion about the Coney Island Athletic Club prize fights, Mr. Patterson was less ready to talk.

"Mr. Patterson, what is your attitude toward the prize fight?" the reporter asked.

"I cannot answer that question, for the reason that I do not know that there are prize fights held at Coney Island," said Mr. Patterson. "Further, I know nothing about prize fights. I never saw one."

"Are you not aware that sufficient evidence has been published in The New-York Times to show that prize fights are held repeatedly at Coney Island?" was the reporter's next question.

"You really must excuse me," said Mr. Patterson, "but I have not kept track of the matter. I am one of the busiest men in Brooklyn, and I have only time to glance hastily at the papers."

"But, supposing that you were convinced that prize fights did take place at Coney Island, what then?" pursued the reporter.

"Since I do not know that such is the case," was Mr. Patterson's cautious answer, "I cannot express an opinion."

Mr. Patterson was then asked what his attitude was toward prize fights in the abstract, without reference to where they were fought, but here again he evaded the question.

"I do not know what a prize fight is," he said. "I never saw one. I never go to that part of Coney Island the papers talk about. There are just two or three things, however, that I wish to say, and you must quote me correctly. If I should be elected, I shall enforce the law in all that comes under my jurisdiction."

When Mr. Patterson was asked if he did not know prize fights were against the law, he said he did not know they were against the law.

"I can only repeat," he added, "that I shall enforce the laws as I find them."

"You may say, however, that I have always been extremely fond of athletic sports, and especially of boxing. I learned to box, and I am having my boys learn. If in boxing matches there is some punishing done and some anger aroused, one can say the same of football, where the opponents kick and claw one another.

"But in regard to prize fights I do not wish to express an opinion, since I do not know they exist at Coney Island and know nothing of them any way."

GOV. FLOWER WILL DO HIS DUTY.

But First, He Says, Charges Against Officials Must Be Made.

"My duties in this, as in all other matters, are clearly defined by the code. No charges against the officials of Kings County for neglect of duty have as yet been received by me, and till I get such charges on which to work I can do absolutely nothing."

This is what Gov. Flower had to say when seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times at the Windsor Hotel and asked as to his attitude toward the proposed international prize fight in the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

"If the people of Brooklyn," the Governor proceeded, "find their public officials are derelict in their duty, then the people of Brooklyn must forward charges against these public officials. Otherwise, how on earth am I to know anything of their dereliction?"

"Would not the occurrence of the fight be a sufficient proof of official neglect of duty for you to interfere without any charges at all being made?" the Governor was asked.

"I decline to answer that question," said the Governor. "I will say this, though, that if any officials, subject to removal by me, are formally charged with neglect of duty, their conduct will be subjected to the strictest investigation."

"Is it necessary, then, that this proposed international prize fight should take place in order to enable the people of Brooklyn to charge certain of their public officials with neglect of duty?" was asked.

"I understand from the columns of The New-York Times," said the Governor, "that several prize fights have already taken place at Coney Island. But no charges have been made to me concerning them."

"Then," asked the reporter, "the way for Brooklyn to prevent the Mitchell-Corbett fight lies in the presentation to you of charges against officials for neglect of duty in permitting the previous fights?"

"I am not called upon to show Brooklyn the way to prevent the fight," answered the Governor, "but when I am called upon to do my duty I shall certainly do it."

The Governor was shown the form of the resolutions and petition adopted by the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association on Oct. 2, as printed in The New-York Times.

"Petitions are not charges," he said. "I reiterate that until charges are sent to me I can do nothing."

JUDGE MAYNARD DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery Also Pays His Respects to Prize-Fighting Officials.

The Rev. Robert B. Montgomery, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, struck a telling blow at Isaac H. Maynard in his sermon yesterday morning. He also mentioned the immorality that stalks abroad in the land, and paid his attention to the impending international prize fight at Coney Island.

"There are two kingdoms and two rulers," he said, "the kingdom of this world and the kingdom of God. Satan rules one, Jesus Christ the other. How completely satan rules the world! How obedient the world is to Satan! Not more subservient is the slave to the master than is the world to Satan. He is a Prince indeed.

"To what low level has not the politics of this country descended! What an exhibition of this we have in our own State at present! Think of a man branded as a thief, proved to be a thief by the profession to which he belongs, stamped as one by the best men of the party to which he belongs, nominated to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals, highest court in the State, the court of last resort, the court which should be a guarantee to every citizen that his case will be finally reviewed by honest, upright men! Think of such a man as Maynard being nominated for such an office! Can politics get down lower? Is there another depth possible to be reached?

"Immorality abounds. Even our lawmakers have gone so far as to discuss the propriety of licensing it. Society is honeycombed with impurity. Hell is the eternal destiny of thousands of our young men are falling headlong every day. This is the deadly upas tree from which is gathered the disgraceful list of divorces.

"Justices of the Peace, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, and other officers of the law openly defending, encouraging, and attending exhibitions where the object is to see two men batter each other beyond recognition, is a thing not only to be deplored, but to be condemned."

Should Be Put in Pamphlet Form.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

That most extraordinary prose epic, "McKane's Sodom-by-the-Sea," ought to be printed in pamphlet form and put in the hands of every decent man in Brooklyn. The supporters of Mr. Schieren ought to see that it is done. J. WILLOUGHBY.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 15, 1893.

Col. W. H. H. Taylor Dying.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15.—Col. W. H. H. Taylor, State Librarian since 1877, is dying at his home in this city. He was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 23, 1813. He removed to Ohio, and was Postmaster at Cincinnati under President Tyler. In 1861 he resigned the office of Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton, Ohio, and became Colonel of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. He married the youngest daughter of Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1836, and was Gen. Harrison's private secretary when he was President. He came to Minnesota in 1867, and settled on a farm in Hennepin County. His wife and five of his ten children are with him.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—Deecker vs. Equity Savings Loan Company. 2—Hetfield vs. same. 3—Colyer vs. same. 4—Colton vs. same. 5—Peet vs. same. 6—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Canda. 7—Meyer vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 8—Mercantile National Company vs. Fuller. 9—Same vs. Mitchell.

Class II.—10—Ottman & Co. vs. Cooper.

Class IV.—11—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Kilpatrick. 12—Van Brokelen vs. Turl. 13—Betz vs. Yuengling. 14—Rosenstock vs. Samelson. 15—Scott vs. Scott. 16—Same vs. Hardenbergh.

Class VII.—17—Morrill vs. Monroe. 18—Price vs. Mayer.

Class VIII.—19—Read vs. Smith. 20—Randall vs. Colton. 21—Zeller vs. Lagomarsino. 22—Smith vs. W. J. Anderson Manufacturing Company. 23—Chere vs. Brockway. 24—Goodruff vs. Black. 25—Eisenman vs. Wickham. 26—Hahn vs. Niagara Shoe Manufacturing Company. 27—Foster vs. Darling. 28—Matter of Mellen. 29—Austen vs. New-York Real Estate Building and Improvement Company. 30—Currier vs. Beaudet. 31—Holden vs. Holden. 32—Schlosser vs. Germania Bank. 33—Phillips vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 34—Haigh vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 35—Matter of C. and C. Electric Motor Company. 36—Matter of Stephani. 37—Anderson vs. N. Y. Anderson Furniture Company. 38—Casey vs. Coleman. 39—Matter of Wilson. 40—C. and C. Electric Motor Company vs. Gray. 41—W. J. Johnston Company vs. Stump. 42—Matter of Danenberg. 43—Wallach vs. Greene. 44—Cohn vs. Ketchams. 45—Empire City Subway Company vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. Demurrers—3—Gibbs vs. Ferris. 7—Felice vs. Rockefeller. 8—New-York Heat, Light and Power Company vs. Collins. 9—Wilson vs. Ellison. 10—Rogers vs. Maguire. 24—Weil vs. Murray. Divorce—1263—Fowler vs. Fowler. 1264—Empey vs. Empey. Law and Fact—986—People ex rel. Eagle Fire Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 722—Matter of Equitable Gas Light Company. 1004—Pike vs. Wasserman. 981—Cohn vs. Kellogg. 1180—Gould vs. French. 1227—Oppenheim vs. Owen. 1249—Cowen vs. Myers. 89—Tucker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 221—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 238—Jaques vs. same. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 128—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 740—American Bank Note Company vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 27—Sarner vs. same. 71—Allen vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Brien, J. Opens at 10:30. Held in General Term room. Law and Fact—Case on—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. Demurrers—12—Metzger vs. Carr. 14—Mertens vs. Correll. 16—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Co. 18—Howell vs. Demarest. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Metropolitan Hardware Company vs. Rouse, Hazard & Co. Divorce—1267—Moeller vs. Moeller. Neill vs. Neill. Law and Fact—919—Mutz vs. Kellerer. 825—Eldson vs. Fairchild. 431—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 412—Same vs. same. 267—McGuire vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 272—Mole Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Taylor vs. same. 275—Robert vs. same. 270—Kremer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 230—Jackson vs. same. 124—Beinert vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Becker vs. same. 128—Cooper vs. same. 127—Cunningham vs. same. 128—Degenhardt vs. same. 129—Einstein vs. same. 131—Holzman vs. same. 132—Knapp vs. same. 1284—Crumble vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1036—Bedlow vs. Stillwell. 1037—Bedlow vs. Bedlow. 693—Rothschild vs. Sherman. 391—Brown vs. Jones. 578—Schattman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 696—Schattman vs. same. 961—Welsh vs. Murray. 503—Hart vs. Morning Journal Association. 966—Black vs. McAllenan. 1032—Jones vs. Feiser. 1034—Sloane vs. same. 2421—Continental Insurance Company vs. Phenix Insurance Company. 2422—Same vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 2423—Same vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 87—E. W. Bliss vs. United States Incandescent Light Company. 825—Bailey vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. 1204—Levy vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general Circuit calendar, 1404.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11. Calendar clear.

103—Fletcher vs. Hoes. 26—Norton vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 33—Wright vs. Deniston. 72—Gibert vs. Gibert. 80—Supple vs. O'Brien. 82—Bennet vs. Hart. 34—Magie vs. Trogisch. 109—White vs. White. 93—De Young vs. Young. 39—Buddensick vs. Dombusch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GEN. "JO" JOHNSTON.

GENERAL JOHNSTON. By Robert M. Hughes. Great Commanders Series. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Whether an appreciation of a man simply as a soldier is particularly attractive to the general reader may be doubted. Biographies of individuals famous in art, science, or war would be dry reading if we omitted the personal traits. Mr. Hughes in this volume on Gen. Joseph E. Johnston gives an introductory chapter devoted to the lineage, parentage, and youth of one who was perhaps the ablest soldier of the South. Jo Johnston had only one man who rivaled him in the United States Army, and that was Sherman.

If to-day a consensus of opinion were presented from the South, such, we think, would be the verdict. There were men of special genius on both sides, but for solid attainments, ability, strategy, shrewdness, for that larger and more comprehensive understanding of a situation, and the knowledge, as by intuition, what to do, and how to do it, the two great soldiers were Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman gave his estimate of the man pitted against him when he wrote, relative to Johnston's having been relieved of his command before Atlanta: "At this critical moment the Confederate Government rendered us the most valuable service. Being dissatisfied with the Fabian policy of Gen. Johnston, it relieved him, and Gen. Hood was substituted to command the Confederate Army." "There is nothing like success," and it was Johnston's bad fortune that he never was lucky; he was always fighting against heavy odds.

It is not our province to call too strongly to the front such obstructions as Mr. Davis may have put in Gen. Johnston's way, for Mr. Hughes explains what they were. Perhaps it may be true that the President of the Southern Confederacy was not appreciative of Gen. Johnston's qualities, and showed a preference for other men. We do not credit any ideas of personal pique, but Mr. Davis was no more free from making mistakes in military matters than was Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Davis never did understand in Johnston his patient skill and watchful intelligence. Johnston never hastened the inevitable defeat. There was one policy after the second year of the war, and that was Johnston's intelligent resistance. He had to take more than once a beaten army, scattered and confused, and give it life and confidence. It was his business to reorganize and to conduct retreats, to turn from time to time and hold at bay a victorious advance, and to keep up the fight, while waiting for that unknown factor which he hoped would come.

While Johnson stood at the front there never were "any weak joints in his harness." Comparisons between a commercial and a military existence do not differ so much. We may take the crippled financier, and his schemes to carry out a business and evade bankruptcy and ruin, or the soldier, with the rout and dispersion of his forces staring him in the face. Sometimes bluster wins, but coolness, forethought, and a sturdy front are the better traits, though the safe has little in it, or the ranks be thinned and the ammunition chests empty. "De l'audace et toujours de l'audace" ends in time with the extinguishing of the fighter, but in Johnston the two opposite elements were strangely combined. He was as wary as a fox. He never could be caught napping. You never could "get him," but when the time came he would turn as quick as lightning, and strike when least expected.

In Sherman, Johnston met an adversary who was worthy of him. The general results of Lee's capture were preordained, and neither Johnston nor anybody else could have prevented the collapse of the Confederacy, but had Johnston been sooner in command the march through the South and up the South would have been very much delayed, and perhaps prevented. It was true military genius which made Sherman feel that the route was open, and it was his supreme military talent which carried him through a road regardless of a base, and brought to a wonderful conclusion the most risky of military inspirations.

Johnson was born in 1807 at Cherry Grove, in Prince Edward, Virginia. He came from what is the best fighting stock in the world, and that is the Scotch. As a baby he must have been told all the acts of gallantry performed by his father and his father's friends in the Revolution. His own name was given to him because Joseph Eccleston had been the military comrade of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. She was its Principal for twelve years, and had been a teacher for thirty-five years. Mr. Thayer, the author, is not any the worse for being old-fashioned in his ideas. Examples of conduct are taken from many sources. How to succeed in a chosen sphere should be the desire of every girl, and how they may become good, honest, painstaking, and punctual may all be learned in "The True Woman."

Little, Brown & Co. have ready a new edition, with additional poems, of "The World's Best Hymns," compiled and illustrated by Louis H. Harlow. The collection was formed with special regard for poems as famous hymns rather than as models of poetry, but they are models of poetry nevertheless, because they are religious and the expression of sentiments and of thoughts which may not in reality be expressed except in song. J. W. Churchill contributes an interesting introduction. Mr. Harlow's book is valuable because it evokes in the least pious a thought of the elevating grace of true poetry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

KENILWORTH. By Sir Walter Scott. Vol. XII. of the Dryburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

PLEASURE AND PROGRESS. An Attempt to Prove that the Pursuit of Pleasure is the Sine Qua Non of Intellectual, Moral, and Social Development, &c. By Albert M. Larbrite. 12mo. New-York: The Truth Seeker Company. 50 cents.

JOURNAL OF EUGENIE DE GUERIN. Edited by G. S. Trebutien. In two volumes. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES. By George H. Lewis. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LORD CLIVE. By Col. G. B. Malleron. Rulers of India Series. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

A QUESTION OF HONOR. By Lynde Palmer. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HORACE WALPOLE. A Memoir, with an Appendix of Books Printed at the Strawberry Hill Press. By Austin Dobson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

IRISH IDYLS. By Jane Barlow. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

SABINA ZEMBRA. A Novel. By William Black. New and revised edition. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 80 cents.

THE HYGIENE OF BEAUTY. By Dr. E. Monin. Seventh edition. 12mo. New-York: Sabiston, Murray & Co.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WERNER VON SIEMENS. Translated by W. C. Coupland. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

SUB-COELUM. A Sky-Built Human World. By A. P. Russell. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

TANIS, THE SANG-DIGGER. By Amelie Rives. 12mo. New-York: Town Topics Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING IN THREE LETTERS TO BEGINNERS. By John Ruskin. With illustrations. With an Introduction by Charles Eliot Norton. Brantwood Edition. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. $1.50.

AMERICAN BIG-GAME HUNTING. The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Editors Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell. 8vo. New-York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.50.

HOURS IN MY GARDEN AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Alexander H. Japp, LL. D. With 128 illustrations by W. H. J. Boot, A. W. Cooper, and other artists. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AS IT APPEARS IN THE YEAR 1893. A Compilation of Facts for the Information of Business Men, Travelers, and the World at Large. First edition. Prepared under the auspices of the Trades League of Philadelphia. 4to. Philadelphia: George S. Harris & Son.

A CHRISTMAS SACRIFICE. A Novel. By Lewis Vitae Rogy. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

HIS LOVE FOR HELEN. By J. B. H. Janeway. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

CLEAR THE TRACK! A Story of To-Day. By E. Werner. Translated by Mary Stuart Smith. 12mo. New-York: The International News Company. Paper, 50 cents.

LA BEATA: AN ARTIST'S LOVE STORY. By Thomas Adolphus Trollope. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 40 cents.

THE EDUCATIONAL LABORS OF HENRY BARNARD. A Study of the History of American Pedagogy. By Will S. Monroe. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that "the long period of depression from which the book trade has been suffering seems at last to be moving away. Most of the publishers have now issued their Autumn announcements, and are looking forward to a fairly busy Winter. A number of one of the largest firms in London informs us that he finds books generally selling very well this Autumn, which is quite refreshing after such a long period of dullness. The experience of this publisher, we are pleased to note, is the experience of many others."

Jane Barlow's "Irish Idylls" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a sketch of Irish life in the bogland of Connaught. The book has singular merits, and shows descriptive power of an unusual character. "There are plenty of things besides turf to be found in a bog," and the characters the writer presents have both their humorous and pathetic sides. Mrs. McGurk, the legacy of shillings is one of the cleverest of sketches, and what she did with the money explains to the life the ways of these kind-hearted, impulsive Irish people.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have ready a second edition of "The True Woman. Elements of Character Drawn from the Life of Mary Lyon and Others." Mary Lyon is taken as a character illustrative of the best elements in woman. In an educational sense she is well known, as she was the founder of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. She was its Principal for twelve years, and had been a teacher for thirty-five years. Mr. Thayer, the author, is not any the worse for being old-fashioned in his ideas. Examples of conduct are taken from many sources. How to succeed in a chosen sphere should be the desire of every girl, and how they may become good, honest, painstaking, and punctual may all be learned in "The True Woman."

Little, Brown & Co. have ready a new edition, with additional poems, of "The World's Best Hymns," compiled and illustrated by Louis H. Harlow. The collection was formed with special regard for poems as famous hymns rather than as models of poetry, but they are models of poetry nevertheless, because they are religious and the expression of sentiments and of thoughts which may not in reality be expressed except in song. J. W. Churchill contributes an interesting introduction. Mr. Harlow's book is valuable because it evokes in the least pious a thought of the elevating grace of true poetry.

An illustrated edition of Charles Morris's Half Hour Series will be issued by the Messrs. Lippincott.

A paper on Bismarck's life at Friedrichsruhe will be printed in The Century for November, accompanied by a full-page picture of Bismarck seated at a table reading by a lamp and smoking a long German pipe. The writer of the article is Mrs. Eleanora Kinnicut. Another paper in this number of The Century will be an account of tramp life in different parts of America, written from personal experience.

The papers which The Forum will print next month include one by Paul Bourget on the new drift in French literature; one by Dr. von Holst on the United States Senate, a severe criticism, and one by Gen. Adam Badeau showing some of the late Hamilton Fish's relations with Sumner, Motley, and others while he was Secretary of State.

The letters of Sir Walter Scott which David Douglas has edited will be published about the middle of November in two volumes. They are addressed to members of his family and to intimate friends like Joanna Baillie, Stewart Rose, and Lady Abercorn, and range from 1797 until 1825, the year when Scott began to write his "Journal." Nearly all of them will now be published for the first time.

Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson, the author of books on Byron and Shelley, has written two volumes of autobiography which he will soon publish under the title of "A Book of Recollections."

Stanley Lane-Poole has prepared a systematic account of the various Princes who have ruled in the Mohammedan Empire since the first conquests by the Saracens. The dynasties alone number about 120. No work now exists in which their chronology and positions in the general history of the East can be learned.

Besides the Lowell letters the Harpers will issue soon "Essays, Speeches, and Memoirs of Helmuth, Count von Moltke," translated from the German; "Evening Dress: A Farce," by W. D. Howells, and the final volume in the Distaff Series, a collection of five short stories.

A new book relating to Tennyson is about ready in London. It is entitled, "Lord Tennyson and His Friends," and is a series of twenty-four portraits, with an essay by Mr. Ritchie, and an introduction by Mrs. Hay Cameron who has been long engaged in collecting material for the book. Besides four portraits of the poets there will be portraits of Gladstone, Carlyle, Browning, Longfellow, and Arthur Hallam. Only 400 copies will be printed, and 350 of them will be sold in London.

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The Pall Mall Gazette declares that "the long period of depression from which the book trade has been suffering seems at last to be moving away. Most of the publishers have now issued their Autumn announcements, and are looking forward to a fairly busy Winter. A number of one of the largest firms in London informs us that he finds books generally selling very well this Autumn, which is quite refreshing after such a long period of dullness. The experience of this publisher, we are pleased to note, is the experience of many others."

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WORLD'S FAIR,
CHICAGO.

Mellin's Food
RECEIVES THE
HIGHEST AWARD
FOR INFANTS' FOODS.

Medal and Diploma.

HISTORY OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF PEDAGOGICS. By Charles W. Bennett, LL. D. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

OUTLINES OF PEDAGOGICS. By Prof. W. Reiss. Translated by C. C. and Ida J. Van Liew. With additional notes by the former. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.25.

THE LIMITED SPELLER. With Hints in Teaching and Studying Spelling. By Henry R. Sanford, Ph. D. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 35 cents.

TWO BITES AT A CHERRY, WITH OTHER TALES. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MY LITTLE LOVE. By Marion Harland. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

A TRUE SON OF LIBERTY. The Man Who Would Not Be a Patriot. By F. P. Williams. 12mo. New-York: Saalfield & Fitch. Paper, 50 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. Discourses upon Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D. D. Vol. XXII. JOHN. 8vo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

PRISON SECRETS. Things Seen, Suffered, and Recorded During Seven Years in Ludlow Street Jail. By A. R. Macdonald. 12mo. New-York: Acme Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

THE ROBBER BARON OF BEDFORD CASTLE. A Story of the Thirteenth Century. By A. J. Foster and E. E. Cuthell. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 80 cents.

DICK'S RECITATIONS AND READINGS. No. 18. Edited by Harris B. Dick. 18mo. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 30 cents.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW-YORK CITY. An Outline History and Description of the American Metropolis. With Over 1,000 Illustrations, from Photographs Made Expressly for This Work. 8vo. Second edition. Boston: Moses King.

MAUD MILVILLE'S MARRIAGE. A Story of the Seventh Century. By Everett Green. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

THE STORY OF MARTHA. By George Rawlinson. Story of the Nations Series. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE FORLORN HOPE. By A. L. O. E. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.

COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. An Analysis of the Administrative Systems, National and Local, in the United States, England, France, and Germany. By Frank J. Goodnow. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

TWO SOLDIERS AND A POLITICIAN. By Clinton Ross. 24mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

AN HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION OF PHILOSOPHY. By John Bascom. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

MARKING THE BOUNDARY. By Edward Everett Billings. Illustrated by John H. Garnsey. 12mo. St. Paul: The Price-McGill Company.

THE FAVORITE BOOK OF NURSERY TALES. With 72 full-page colored pictures. 8vo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

THE HOME; OR, LIFE IN SWEDEN. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE WALRUS HUNTERS. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: J. Nisbet & Co. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey Through Italy, Southern France, and Spain, with a Visits to Gibraltar and the Islands of Sicily and Malta. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXVI. Malthus—Mason. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE. From July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893. With the Charter, By-Laws, &c. 8vo. New-York: Jones Printing Company.

ELIZABETHAN SONGS IN HONOUR OF LOVE AND BEAUTIE. Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. With an introduction by Andrew Lang. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The America's Cup.—"H. O.": You are right. By the terms of the new deed of gift, dated Oct. 28, 1887, the challenging club must give ten months' notice in writing naming the days for the proposed race, but no race shall be sailed in the days intervening between Nov. 1 and May 1. Accompanying the ten months' notice of challenge there must be sent the name of the owner and a certificate of the name, rig, and following dimensions of the challenging vessel, namely, length on the load water line, beam at load water line and extreme beam, and draught of water, which dimensions shall not be exceeded; and a Custom House registry of the vessel must also be sent as soon as possible. Vessels selected to compete for the cup must proceed under sail on their own bottoms to the port, where the contest is to take place.

Poe's Residence.—"A. M. B.": Where did Poe live when he wrote "The Raven"? Is the house still standing?

A recent biographer of Poe writes: "The house where 'The Raven' was written stands on a rocky and commanding eminence, a few hundred feet from the corner of Eighty-fourth Street and the St. Nicholas Boulevard, formerly the Bloomingdale Road. It is a plain, old-fashioned, double-framed dwelling, two stories high, with light windows on each side and one at either gable. It has a pointed roof, flanked by two tall brick chimneys."

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.—"Disputant": Is Jenny Lind Goldschmidt still living? If so, what is her pecuniary condition? Has her married life been a happy one?

The famous singer died on Nov. 2, 1887. She earned a large amount of money during her professional career, and gave generously to charities. Her husband was also wealthy. She died leaving a large estate. Her married life was a happy one.

"C. J. B.": (1) There is no record of the speed of the yacht America. (2) The yacht Dauntless made 328 miles in twenty-four hours, an average speed of 13 2-3 knots an hour, in an ocean race with the Coronet in 1887. The yacht Republic is said to have made 319 miles in twenty-four hours during a cruise from Bermuda to St. Thomas in 1890.

"C. A.": Mayne Reid was born in the north of Ireland in 1818, came to the United States in 1838, and was a volunteer in the Mexican War, in which he distinguished himself, being wounded at Chapultepec. His books number about thirty-five.

"Inquirer": Peter Stuyvesant's pear tree, planted by that old Dutch Governor in 1682, stood on the Stuyvesant "bowerie," or farm, about where Thirteenth Street meets Third Avenue. It was blown down about fifteen years ago.

"H. L.": (1) Publishers of certain educational text-books employ a small number of classical students. (2) We know of no such class of firms. (3) None of the books of familiar quotations gives the lines.

"J. M. F.": The authorship of "An Englishman in Paris," published anonymously, has been attributed to many. Competent critics believe that Sir Richard Wallace wrote it.

"A. B. C.": Most of the chemical work done for the State of New-Jersey is conducted under the supervision of Prof. Albert R. Leeds of Stevens Institute of the State Board of Health.

"Young Reader": Frank Damrosch conducted classes last Winter in singing at the Cooper Union. He has not established a course in free piano playing.

"A. T. C., Jr.": The flag, or burgee, which flies above The New-York Times Building is 45 feet long by 22½ feet wide. The letters are 6 feet long.

"M. H.": Is it impolite or incorrect to omit the prefix "Mr." or "Messrs." to the address on a business envelope? No.

"H. S.": The Government advertises the notices, as before.

See announcement special $15 excursions to Chicago and return, by New-York Central, Oct. 18 and 19.—adv.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Notable List of Offerings at Auction for To-day.

A number of notable sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day in the two salesrooms. Chief among them is that of the group of Bowery and other east side property belonging to the Pearsall estate offered by Messrs. Harnett & Co. Messrs. James L. Wells and James S. McQuillen also appear in connection with desirable realty. The detailed list follows:

At 111 Broadway—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Pearsall estate, H. T. Dykman, referee, six parcels, viz.: 391 Bowery, east side, 48.5 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.1 by 80.2½, two-story, attic, and basement brick store, with two-story brick extension; 203 Bowery, west side, 135.7 feet north of Spring Street, 35.3 by 99 by 24.11 by 99, two-story and attic brick store, with two-story extension; 225 Bowery, east side, 124.11 feet north of Rivington Street, 25.3 by 184 by 25 on Freeman's Alley by 33.10 by jog 25 by 48.2 by 25 by 101.5, with two-story attic and basement brick store buildings in front and two one-story stables in rear; irregular plot known as 206 and 208 Allen Street and 173 and 175 East Houston street, forming the southeast corner of the streets, 55.6 on Allen by 75.6 on East Houston by 97.8½ by 25 by 41.9 by 40, with two two-story and attic stores, brick front, frame buildings on Allen and two four-story brick store buildings on Houston and 2d First Avenue, west side, 74.10 feet south of Second Street, 24.11½ by 101 by 11 by 100.2, with two-story brick buildings, and 124 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 189.11½ feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with two-story brick extension.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Johnson referee, northwest corner of weeks and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $802.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gardiner Fry referee, southeast corner West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 24.8½ by 52, three-story brownstone dwelling, covering lot. Due on judgment, $33,425.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,624; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Martin F. Hatch, assignee's sale, William S. Kelley assignee, the right, title, &c., of Siegmund and Albert Harris to 101 and 103 East Seventy-second Street, respectively two four-story stone-front dwellings, each 20 by 102.2.

Real Estate for Exchange.

THE SNAP OF THE SEASON.—Three extra wide flats, rented for over $8,000; first mortgage $21,000 on each; second mortgage $3,500 on one; both at 5 per cent; will exchange for out-of-town property which will stand close investigation will loan $10,000. CONDIT, 67 West 23d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PALISADES PARK.

AUCTION TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

By order of A. Fred Silverstone, Assignee.

ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK, 50 IMPROVED and CHOICE BUILDING SITES, hitherto reserved from sale on account of their elegant location and prospective value, but now offered to meet the necessity of the case for the benefit of creditors. Sale positive and without reservation to the highest bidders. Being only 40 minutes from New-York City Hall, via Erie Ferry, and 45 minutes via West Shore Railroad, 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes by railroad from Jersey City Erie Ferry, with a ten-cent commutation rate, (including ferriage,) this is the most comfortably accessible locality within the suburbs. With a fine depot, express office, Post Office, stores, new schoolhouse, stone sidewalks, water in pipes, sewerage, shade trees, and fine broad avenues, this village offers attractions of an unusual order. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

EAST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SUSAN DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against LOUISA HUBER, CHARLES HENRY HUBER, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of November, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, formerly Avenue B, distant one hundred and twenty-seven feet eight inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of East End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Eighty-second Street and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight feet; thence southerly, parallel with East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches; thence easterly, parallel with Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet, to the westerly side of East End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the westerly side of East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1893.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

FETTRETCH, SULKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Times Building, N. Y. City.

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N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLOTTE V. KING, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE W. DODD, defendant.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1893, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven (237) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen (19) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises are now known as Number 120 West Eighty-first Street, being the same premises conveyed to the said Catharine W. Dodd by Charlotte H. Ward and husband; subject to a first mortgage of twenty thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York.—JANE OAKES and WILLIAM A. OAKES as executors of the estate of WILLIAM A. HUTCHINSON, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Eighty-first Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29th, 1893.

ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, Referee.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 146 Broadway, New-York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to Loan at 5 %
Large or Small Amounts.
Reasonable fees for examination and guarantee of title. No extras for searches.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, houses just being completed on Dean St., near Brooklyn Av., Nos. 1,251 to 1,259; these houses are three and three and one-half stories and basement, 20x73x107, with 16 rooms; fifteen minutes from bridge via Kings County Elevated Road; if you are looking for a thoroughly good modern dwelling house in a first-class neighborhood, examine the above before purchasing elsewhere; also No. 1,249 Dean St., the only remaining house of those completed last Spring. Apply on premises or of ARTHUR G. STONE, 1,262 Dean St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

THE MYSTIC,
39th St. and Broadway,
adjoining Oriental Hotel.—Furnished Rooms, single and en suite; hotel service; also fully furnished apartment for housekeeping, under the management of the owner, WM. FRANK HALL.

A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM APARTMENT TO let, furnished, on 15th St., close to 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & Co.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF FAMILY HOTEL,
THE EVELYN,
COLUMBUS AV. and 78TH ST.
A few very choice apartments of two to five rooms and bath; electric light, gas, and maid service furnished; superior restaurant under the direction of Giraldi, late of the Colonial Club; large rooms, ample closets, and elegant decorations; also two for housekeeping; circular sent. C. K. BILL, Manager.

Rents, $40 to $70.

A.—THE LORING.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Beautiful corner suite of three rooms.
501 5. AV., CORNER 42D ST.
Rent, $1,200.
Smaller suites, two rooms, $600.
Elevator and light.
Meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

"THE BEDFORD."
Northeast corner of Amsterdam Av. and 82d St.; desirable apartments of seven rooms; private halls; perfect plumbing and ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises; or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037 AND 1,038 FIFTH AV., CORNER 85TH ST.

ONE ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELEVATORS AND STEAM HEAT.

C. W. FUESS, Supt.,
ON THE PREMISES.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS,
North skylight, north window light, steam heat, hot and cold water, elevator, baths, and closets; rents, $360 to $500 per annum; short block from Fine Arts Society Building.
ANDE & LEE'ER'S SONS,
56th St. and 8th Av.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Leahn, $70 and upward; Ems, $65 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken. Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M. Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M. Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M. Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M. Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M. Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M. Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 8 A. M. Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M. Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M. Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, Noon.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Kaiser, Oct. 21 Fulda, Dec. 9 Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4 Werra, Dec. 30 Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18 Kaiser, Jan. 6 Spree, Feb. 17
Kaiser, Nov. 25 Spree, Jan. 16 Fulda, March 3
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M. Columbia, Nov. 2, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A.M. Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A.M.
Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P.M. Teutonic, Nov. 22, 2 P.M.
Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A.M. Germanic, N. 29, 9:30 A.M.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M. —Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Corneracker.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Midnight Alarm.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Grasswidow and Der Sechste Sinn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting; The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, preceded by showers.

It is generally agreed that the Brooklyn Democratic Convention which nominated Mayor BOODY for re-election on Saturday evening was one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic that has met in that city for many years. The mere mention of the name of BOODY by that veteran Democrat and pure and modest citizen, Mr. ISAAC S. CATLIN, was the signal for "three times three cheers." Mr. BOODY made a long speech, which was the only inharmonious feature of this amiable occasion, since he permitted himself to allude to the opposition of Democrats that he will have to encounter. If Mr. MCLAUGHLIN had as complete control of all the citizens of Brooklyn as he has of those who go through the form of electing delegates to his convention, the prospect confronting Mr. BOODY would be more cheerful, but the prospect for the honest citizens of Brooklyn would be gloomy indeed.

Our Washington dispatches, in a very brief space, set forth exactly the situation of the silver-repeal cause. There is a majority for unconditional repeal. There is no majority for anything else. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate has offered or accepted an offer of compromise in any shape whatever. They are all firm in the position that conditional repeal is unconditional surrender.

The reports in our cable dispatches from Berlin that the Government of Germany feels confident of success for its tax bills, made necessary by the passage of the military bills, indicate that something like the beginning of a fiscal revolution is impending in the empire. The financial bills are understood to rest the burden of new taxation largely on tobacco and wine, reversing in this regard the protectionist policy of BISMARCK. The wine growers, wine merchants, and manufacturers of tobacco are subscribing liberally to aid the agitation against the Government. Meanwhile, Chancellor CAPRIVI'S plans for commercial treaties are said to be going forward favorably, and even the negotiations with Russia are reported to be in no wise interfered with by the theatrical reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon and the Russian officers in Paris. If this be true, it is fair to assume that the *entente* between Russia and France is more flattering to the national vanity of the French than threatening to the enemies of France.

At last the Sultan of Turkey has been induced by the British Government to take measures for the cleaning of Mecca, that unutterably filthy nursery of cholera and the half-way station, so to speak, on the route from India to Europe, through which this disease is introduced into civilized countries. The Sultan will, it is said, not only undertake to clean the city, but will also erect a lodging house or group of lodging houses in which 6,000 pilgrims can find shelter. It cannot be expected, however, that a sanitary campaign carried on under the direction of Turkish officers will be very effective, and if cholera continues to be brought to Mecca by pilgrims from India, it will be impossible to prevent epidemics there and the consequent infection of European countries so long as the pilgrims shall be permitted to drink from the holy well of Zem-Zem. The waters of this well have been shown to be much worse than London sewage. They are collected by filtration from the overlying soil, and are infected by the pilgrims who crowd around the opening and upon whom the water drawn from the well is thrown, soon to find its way back to the cavity. Every pilgrim regards it as a religious duty to drink from this foul well, and unless the Sultan shall undertake to close it, his sanitary measures will be of very little value.

Senator VOORHEES's announcement that, in the language of JOHN PAUL JONES, the repealers have "only just begun to fight," is the most reassuring word that has come from the Senate Chamber in many a day. The disposition and the pluck to fight are primary requisites. We are glad to have Mr. VOORHEES's assurance that the majority is possessed of these essential qualities. But the fight can be ended at any time by the Vice President. Has he the disposition and the courage to put the main question and to silence any silver obstructionist who tries to prevent the vote?

The issue is sharply defined in Brooklyn. BOODY, the pliant tool of the ring, ruined in reputation by one term of the Mayoralty, accepts a nomination for another without any sign of shame for the past or professions of better intentions for the future. He is an integral part of the body of political corruptionists and prize-fight patrons who rule the city. Mr. SCHIEREN, on the other hand, is a man of high character, of good associations, firm will, and intelligent notions of city government. The voters interested in the welfare and good name of Brooklyn cannot hesitate between these two candidates.

The quantity of wheat (and flour in terms of wheat) exported last week was 2,862,641 bushels. For the first twelve weeks of the new fiscal year, ending on Sept. 22, the weekly average of exports was about 5,000,000 bushels; but in the last three weeks there has been a steady decline. This has not been caused by an advance of prices, for prices are still very low, and they have fallen during the past week. The views of exporters have been affected in some measure by the increase of the visible supply and by rather dull markets abroad, but the failure of the Senate to pass the repeal bill has induced some of them to expect that under unfavorable business conditions they may be able to buy cheaper hereafter. Western farmers ought to understand that the obstructionists in the Senate are taking money out of their pockets every day by depressing the price of wheat as well as in other ways.

GOV. FLOWER ON THIEVES.

The candor of Gov. FLOWER, while it is very far from disarming criticism, makes reasoning with him extremely difficult. The Chief Executive of a great State who praises a Justice of the Court of Appeals for larceny is—at present at least—entirely too blind to the simplest requirements of his post to permit the hope that he can be made to see them. The Governor chooses to say that when Judge MAYNARD stole election returns from the mail and enabled the Board of Canvassers to steal a seat in the Senate for the Democratic Party, he did no more and no worse than he, Mr. FLOWER, did in his youth, when he stole from a companion a dollar bill which the companion had previously stolen from him. There is an amusing and even ridiculous frankness about this illustration that puts to shame the hypocrisy of the Judge-criminal's other defenders. It does not occur to the Governor that even if the analogy were complete, the lawless way of doing justice which might be pardoned in a boy in a country store is not adapted to use by a State attorney about to seek an appointment to the highest judicial office in the Government. The law prohibits and the conscience of a civilized man of the nineteenth century does not allow any one to constitute himself plaintiff, Judge, jury, and Sheriff to define his own rights, try his own complaints, render his own verdict, fix the penalty himself, and execute it. Such practices applied even to property rights would reduce the community to a state of barbarism not known or approved (until now) since the community was relatively as young and raw as Mr. FLOWER was when he restole his dollar bill.

It is probably useless to point out to Gov. FLOWER, as it is needless to indicate to every intelligent and honorable citizen, that the analogy between Mr. FLOWER'S boyish exploit and Mr. MAYNARD'S larceny of the election returns is not perfect, and, save so far as there was stealing in both cases, does not exist at all. No one will more readily acknowledge than will we the gross wrongs committed by the Republicans in the matter of apportionment. The hope of lawfully redressing those wrongs through an honest administration of the Government was one of the inducements, and among the strongest, that led THE TIMES to support Mr. FLOWER as a candidate for Governor. Nor should we deny that the men who plotted those wrongs and profited by them were as worthy of contempt as is MAYNARD, by the grace of Mr. FLOWER now Justice of the Court of Appeals. But these facts do not constitute the slightest excuse for MAYNARD, or make his act any less dishonorable or mean, or exempt the men who profited by his crime from the scornful condemnation of honest men. The offenses against political morality involved in the unfair apportionment were committed by an abuse of lawful authority. There was a lawful means of correcting the evil and of inflicting upon the guilty the punishment proper to the offenses. MAYNARD knew this, as every lawyer in the State and every man of decent intelligence—with all respect to Mr. FLOWER—knew it. Had MAYNARD undertaken to hasten the process by some act that would really have brought him in peril, one might have regarded him as deeply mistaken, but as, in a sense, chivalrous. But he did not do anything of the kind. He stole the returns with full knowledge that those who profited by his theft could reward him, and he got his reward, got it immediately, and it was a very large one.

It is a curious incident in the history of a free, law-abiding, self-respecting people. Two years ago a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals would have been regarded as a prize cheaply won by the long and arduous devotion of the highest gifts to honorable toil in the legal profession. Now it is, in one instance, known to be the reward of an unlawful act, conferred on a man of obscure career by a Governor of complacent mind, aided by a Senate in which the majority was created by that unlawful act. The court is discredited, the law is defied, the honor of the State is smirched, and the Governor who brought it about has no excuse to offer but a silly story of his boyhood, the single point of which is that it recognizes MAYNARD as a "thief." In a few weeks the people at the polls are asked to "vindicate" this Governor by the election of the man he had rewarded in this unseemly and intolerable fashion. We cannot believe that they will do it. They surely will not if they take the Governor's own account of his nominee; they cannot wish (to twist SHAKESPEARE'S lines a little) that

"The court, passing on a prisoner's guilt,
May in the sworn seven have at least one thief
Guiltier than him they try."

COL. YELL IN IOWA.

In spite of the publication of the shameful evidence as to the practices on account of which the Republican candidate for Governor in Iowa was disbarred by the Republican officers of the Interior Department, and in the face of the candidate's admission that all the evidence is genuine, the party leaders, acting under the advice of JAMES S. CLARKSON, have determined to make no change in their ticket. JACKSON was willing to withdraw, and the State Committee has been urged by certain prominent Republicans at Washington and in the State to let him go, but the committee will keep him, and he will continue to offer in his public addresses as an excuse for the disgraceful conduct revealed by his letters the plea that he was guilty of "an error of judgment" in his "early business career."

A majority of the prominent Republican journals in other States that have ventured to comment upon this "error of judgment" do not agree with CLARKSON about the course that the party managers should pursue. For example, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that the Iowa Republicans have made a mistake:

"He proves to be not the kind of a man they believed him to be when they put his name at the head of their ticket. The fact has been brought to light that he was disbarred from practice as a pension attorney some years ago because of unprofessional and disreputable proceedings on his part. There seems to be no dispute as to the nature of the charges which led to this action against him, and he has not attempted to make any explanation of the matter. If this had been known to the convention by which he was nominated he would have been rejected by a decisive vote, notwithstanding his conceded ability and his other claims to political consideration. Strictly speaking, he was not bound, perhaps, to reveal that ugly part of his record, and yet, in a practical sense, he obtained the nomination under false pretenses. * * * In such a case there is but one proper thing for a party to do, and that is withdraw the objectionable nominee and choose a better man to take his place. It cannot afford to invite criticism and reproach by trying to elect a man who has thus turned out to be a disappointment and a deception. He is said to be willing to retire, and, whether he is willing or not, he should be retired as soon as possible."

But one of the leading Republican papers of Chicago, the *Inter Ocean*, declines to take this view of the scandalous disclosures and the action which they should suggest. While it tells its readers in its news columns that JACKSON has "never denied the genuineness of the letters," its editorial comments are as follows:

"Mr. JACKSON walks wholly unsoiled by the maliciously cast filth; it has fallen wide of the mark.

"The splendid reception of the Republican candidate at his home town, the procession of veterans in whose eyes it has been sought to dishonor him, the manly response of Mr. JACKSON to the greetings of his neighbors, are all in proof of the failure of Democratic efforts to divert attention from the ruinous condition into which a free-trade President and Congress have plunged the country by malicious revival of a long-refuted slander. Henceforth it will not be worth the while of any Republican to reply to the meanly-devised Democratic aspersions of the personal character of Mr. JACKSON. They are twice-refuted scandals; refuted by a verdict of the State in 1886, after prolonged investigation; refuted by the audiences, and specially by the magnificent home audience, that have greeted him in 1893, and, we believe, again to be refuted by a vote of the people in November."

Inasmuch as the letters were never published until three weeks ago, and as the charges based upon them have not been refuted since the date of publication, but are established by the admissions of JACKSON himself, there seems to be a surplus of partisan enthusiasm in these remarks. The *Inter Ocean* is confident that JACKSON is sound on the tariff issue, whatever may have been "the errors of judgment" which caused him to be disbarred in disgrace by the Interior Department and the Pension Bureau, and we learn from our esteemed contemporary that "FRANK JACKSON is going right along, the only candidate in Iowa who is talking about the issues and the questions which interest the people in these hard times."

All this reminds us of that brief but impressive review of the career of the late Col. Yell. "Although our esteemed friend," said the eulogist, "as President of the Yellville Bank, failed to account satisfactorily for the funds of that institution, yet his remarks upon the busting of the same showed that his heart still beat warmly for his native land." JACKSON will confine his remarks to the tariff and discharge his eloquence against the wicked free traders.

A NEEDLESS JEALOUSY.

A curious state of feeling in the navy is revealed in a paragraph published in the *Army and Navy Journal*. It is therein stated that a naval officer recently warned some of his comrades against being too generous in encouragement of the Naval Militia. This officer declared that in case of any sudden outbreak of hostilities some of the officers of the Naval Reserve would go into the service of the United States with higher rank than many men now in the regular navy.

This seems to be a somewhat curious position for a naval officer to take, and discovers a jealousy which cannot be deemed creditable. The leading officers of the Naval Militia are men quite competent to go into the regular service with the rank they now hold in the reserve. Men like Capt. SOLEY of Boston and Commander MILLER of New-York would not be taking up burdens beyond their abilities if sent into the national service in their present grades. On the contrary, they would undoubtedly prove to be skillful and energetic officers.

As for men like Lieuts. DANA GREENE, W. H. STAYTON, and others, there can be no doubt that they are competent to carry their two bars anywhere and at any time. In the case of the men who are not graduates of the Naval Academy, but have gone into office in the reserve from civil life, there might be some difficulty were it not for the fact that plenty of berths could be found for them in which their work would be of a routine nature.

But the paper before mentioned very sensibly adds to its statement the remark that war is far from imminent. Peace appears to be growing more and more popular among the leading nations of the earth, and there is small probability of the Naval Reserve officers being hurried into the service of the National Government. Long before such an emergency occurs they will in all likelihood either have served their time out and given way to men thoroughly trained from the ranks up, or they will have made themselves sufficiently masters of their duties to discharge them with ability under the sternest circumstances.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PASTER BALLOT.

Some of the statements made by citizens of Brooklyn who have lately engaged in a movement for an independent nomination for Mayor of that city indicate that they do not fully appreciate the possibilities of the paster ballot, the use of which is sanctioned by the election laws of this State. In the resolutions adopted by the Citizens' Union at the mass meeting on Thursday night it was stated that an independent ticket could not be filled out by the names of the State, county, or city candidates of any other political party, but that the nomination for Mayor would have to stand by itself, "so that it would be very difficult for those to vote for it who wanted to." One of the speakers at the meeting declared that a candidate for Mayor could not, under the election laws, be nominated then and there.

Now it is true that in order to have an official ballot printed and supplied to voters at the polls, nominations must be made in a certain prescribed manner, and the ballot cannot contain the names of candidates nominated by "any other political party" without their written consent. But when the framers of those provisions of the present election law which relate to the official ballot insisted upon allowing the use of paster ballots, they opened the door wide for independent nominations and independent voting to those who choose to take the trouble and bear the expense of providing and distributing ballots for themselves.

The law says: "Any voter may take with him into the voting booth or compartment a printed ballot of his own selection or preparation, to be known as a paster ballot, containing the names of all the offices to be filled and of the candidates therefor for whom he desires to vote, which paster ballot may be gummed on the back thereof, and the voter may paste the whole of such paster ballot on any of the official ballots below the stub and on the side opposite the official indorsement." There is no restriction or requirement as to the nomination of candidates whose names are on a paster ballot. Any man may nominate his own ticket or accept one nominated by any other man or body of men. It may contain any or all the names of candidates nominated by "any other political party," or it may contain none of them. It does not matter when or how candidates on a paster ballot are nominated, or whether they are nominated at all, beyond having their names put upon the ballot.

Hence if independent citizens of any city choose to nominate a candidate in mass meeting or through a committee, or in any other way, they are entirely at liberty to have a ticket made up containing his name and the names of the candidates of "any other political party" for other offices, or two tickets, both containing his name and one "filled out" with the names of the Democratic candidates and the other with those of the Republican candidates for the other offices, provided they supply these tickets in the form of paster ballots to be used at the polls on election day. It will be a mere matter of trouble and expense, such as Tammany has been incurring in this city every year since the ballot law was passed, and of careful compliance with the simple requirements of the law as to the paper and printing and the use of paster ballots. Then, if a sufficient number of citizens are interested in the results at which the independent movement is aimed, it can be accomplished by the use of this device of the politicians.

MORE PLANS OF COMPROMISE.

Silver Men Still Persist in Talking of Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Yesterday's plans of compromise, offering continued purchase of silver, silver coinage, or a new issue of bonds and what not, in place of the simple proposition to stop purchasing silver, have been talked over to-day among the silver men, who are still determined not to let a vote be taken upon repeal, and yet are reluctantly approaching the conclusion that they cannot muster a majority of the Senate for the best so-called compromise that has been offered. While insisting that repeal is dead, they dare not give a chance. The trick of announcing that the compromise plan is to be brought forward Tuesday or Wednesday will afford opportunity for securing such votes as are held by vacillating Senators. The suggestion that a bond issue be authorized is understood to be that of Mr. Brice, who is therefore counted on to support a compromise with bonds in it. Beyond that one, given by a Senator who has voted for repeal, there does not appear to be much. Faulkner was always for compromise, and Gorman has suggested it frequently, and because he could not see any way out of the "contest," except by compromise.

The stronger the talk for compromise, the more determined become the Republicans who are for unconditional repeal. Should the active and aggressive minority succeed in compelling the Democrats to surrender, the majority of the Republicans will enjoy the satisfaction of standing alone for a repeal, thus sustaining the position of the Administration, while the party of the Administration votes the other way. If the Democratic Party can make any capital out of a course that pleases Stewart, Teller, Jones of Nevada, and that sort of Republicans, and rejects the recommendations of a Democratic President and his Cabinet, it will be a party that can work miracles.

Saturday's proceedings did not bring the Senate any nearer to a vote on the unconditional repeal bill than did the session of Friday. All day long there were intimations heard that a compromise plan had been agreed upon, and every suggested compromise was referred to as having the approval of the doubtful repealers. As often before, Secretary Carlisle was referred to as approving some of the schemes of compromise. Such references were totally unwarranted. Mr. Carlisle is opposed to any scheme of legislation short of unconditional repeal. He knows, as do Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Gorman, that there is a majority of Senators for unconditional repeal, and that there is not a majority for any other proposition that has been made. Further and better than that, he knows that the whole vote against repeal is stronger than the vote would be on any one of the many propositions that have been alluded to as a proper compromise.

Among other suggestions of compromise of which the skeletons have been presented to Mr. Carlisle is one that is said to have the approval of Mr. Gorman. The very suggestion of compromise from him, when a strong effort for a vote on unconditional repeal has not yet been made, is calculated to impair confidence in his stability. As this scheme, having Mr. Gorman's approval, involves the continuation of the experiment of silver purchases by the Government, and that experiment has been found to be embarrassing to the point of disaster, Mr. Carlisle could not assent to it.

It is perfectly evident that the attempt to secure approval from the Administration of any plan that involves further silver purchase is doomed to defeat. There is no doubt that the Secretary would prefer to act under the Sherman act as it stands rather than to undertake to execute a new form of the experiment that would perhaps develop further elements of disturbance and further loss.

One incident in the efforts at compromise illustrates the difficulty of the would-be compromisers to agree. Senator Manderson urged his proposed compromise upon Secretary Carlisle. "How strong is it in votes?" asked the Secretary. "Fifteen Republicans will vote for it," answered the Nebraskan. "Well, you have twenty-seven Republicans who want to vote for unconditional repeal. Why appeal to a less number when you know the preferences of a greater number?"

Every suggestion for compromise is an invitation to the majority to surrender to the whims or self-interest of one or of a few men who insist that class legislation shall be granted as the price of legislation for the whole people.

Prayed for Silver Repeal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Rev. M. L. Gates, Ph. D., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, prayed this morning that the Senators of the United States might cease their oratorical displays while hundreds of thousands were in distress and were brought to the verge of starvation perhaps by the failure of the Senate to pass the silver repeal bill. In his prelude he said:

"I believe every patriot, regardless of geographical location or party affiliation, will agree with me in the feeling that the present extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States is the biggest farce ever convened at the Capitol of this or any other nation. It is the most complete display of inability to grapple with the great economical question of the day ever put on exhibition in any legislative form of which we have any record.

"I submit whether it is not a blistering disgrace to the whole country for its highest legislative body to play 'hide and seek' on the sofas in the cloak rooms and corridors of the Senate hall, and to act the ignominious part of a physical endurance trial of skill, while tens of thousands of innocent men, women, and children are suffering untold privations on account of closed factories and mills, and thousands of plans and projects in excellent enterprises are lying dormant or dead.

"I submit whether it is not a travesty on our democratic form of government for its highest legislative body to cringe abjectly at the feet of an undemocratic and un-American minority and weakly permit such a minority to obstruct a class of legislation so unanimously called for. I believe it to be an imperative duty of the Christian pulpits to send up such a protest of disgust, impatience, and utter loss of faith in the Senate as will wake the slumbering echoes of the legislative ability of the Clays, Franklins, Websters, Jacksons, Garfields, Sumners, and Blaines of the halcyon days of yore."

SMALL TALK.

—A party of Philadelphia business men who went down to Washington to urge the Pennsylvania Senators to work for unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law, were asked if the Senators made any reply to their arguments, and one of the party answered: "Oh, yes, they talked as politicians always talk—talked very much and said very little."

—A Pittsburg visitor to the Midway who was seen acting rather queerly was asked by a Chicago guard whence he came and how he got to the fair, and replied that he "came on the Ferris wheel." He was handed over to the physicians that they might ascertain whether the wheel had turned his head.

—Enumerating the good qualities of a prominent candidate for a State office in Massachusetts, The Springfield Republican says that he is not "like the swan, which draws no depth of water, despite its captivating grace." Massachusetts, under the circumstances, might make the vote unanimous.

—The City of Indianapolis elected a new Mayor last Tuesday and swore him into office at noon on Thursday. This was in compliance with the provisions of the city charter. It requires quick work on the part of the outgoing officials in arranging for the transfer.

—A convention is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., to-morrow to organize an association of those interested in field sports. The first object of the association will be to obtain a revision of the game laws of the State, which now are imperfect and are not strictly enforced.

ASMODEUS OUTDONE, INDEED

THE WICKED LITTLE DEMON COULD REVEAL MUCH, BUT—

As a Purveyor of Genuine News the Imp from the Nether Regions Is Beaten a Thousandfold by Sunday's Times — Events All Over the World, in Every Field of Thought and Action, Chronicled for Readers—Tempting Offers of Advertisers.

Don Cléofas Léandro Perez Zambullo on a certain dark night in October, 1707, had, as everybody knows, two adventures, one of them common enough since his day as before it, and the other quite without precedent then, and not duplicated for many a score of years, but which in these times can be not only repeated, but infinitely improved upon by anybody with a nickel at his disposal.

The first of these adventures was a vehement quarrel with the lady of his choice; the second was the discovery of an alchemist's garret in which was a bottle containing Asmodeus, whom Don Cléofas released, and who proceeded to do for him—in a measure, at least—exactly what a Sunday paper like The Times did yesterday for New-Yorkers. In other words, Asmodeus showed this fortunate student of Alcala everything of interest that was going on in Madrid, with occasional glimpses at events and people in other cities.

It was rather well done—for a first attempt To local news, possibly, too much of space was given, and as the Young Person had not been invented in 1707, a few happenings received other treatment than they would get to-day, but, on the whole, journalistic instinct of a remarkably ahead-of-its-day kind was displayed and the field chosen, though small, according to moderu ideas, was well covered.

There is some danger lest certain captious persons, for whom modern newspapers are causes for repining, accept too readily this theory of their inception, and call attention to the fact—it unfortunately is a fact—that Asmodeus was a spirit from below and not from above, and that his associates were not always of the best. It must be remembered, however, that some "demons" are "daemons," and therefore quite another sort of creatures, and anybody who will take the trouble to study his character and tastes, as indicated in his selection of news and his comments thereon, must be convinced that he was by no means an altogether unavowable prototype, that his judgments of things, as admirable or reprehensible, were fairly well founded, and, finest merit of all, that Don Cléofas was a better, as well as a wiser, man after his perusal of this queer Madrid Times than he was before it.

That journal suspended publication with the first issue, and though it has been frequently reprinted since, possibly as many copies of it having been made as of No. 13,149, vol. xliii., of The New-York Times, which was yesterday's, yet they were all copies, and "copies" in the strict sense of the first, while The Times of to-day and of all the to-morrows will be quite different—except as to improving excellence—from all their predecessors, so that the Don Cléofas of 1893 is manifestly more fortunate than he of 1707. For him Asmodeus has not been re-imprisoned by an inconveniently powerful magician, but continues ready to remove for him all the roofs in the world, those of Madrid being nowadays only the tiny fraction of an infinite number.

Now to tell what Don Cléofas, if he is still interested in current events, saw in the twenty-fourth page of yesterday's Times.

Being a man, he probably skipped the first column and read at once what Mr. Frederic had to say, but Donna Cléofas—who also reads the papers—didn't do that at all, and in consequence she found out the particular bargains Macy has to offer before she studied the details of Franco-Russian hysterics or English labor troubles. After that they went on together, one reading one thing and one another.

Gov. Flower's dollar-bill story probably interested them both, as did certainly the fire in Baltimore's jail and the suspender-buckle story from Connecticut, and very possibly Mr. Simon Sterne's suggestion as to how an end can be put to the delay of repeal at Washington. To suppose so, at least, is to compliment the lady on her intelligence, and therefore a nice thing to do.

To tell what each of them read in all the pages that followed would make too long a story; it will be sufficient to tell what there was for them to find—and safer as well, for interests are as hard to divine as tastes, and more difficult to reason about. After the first page came a broad area of politics, local and State, Democratic and Republican, each after its kind, with a lot about the great storm, and what a rough time the Pilgrim had on the Sound, while in larger type T. Kelly of Sixth Avenue illustrated his furniture, Flint of Fourteenth Street sold about hats, and Riker offered a remedy for "that cough."

Then came the turn of sport, mostly amateur, to be sure, for The Times doesn't get much excited over the professional variety. Vigilant's triumphant progress up the Lost River was described, and a chance to form opinions about the Princeton and Yale football teams was given in accounts of their practice games. Lesser athletic lights also received due attention, and Arnheim found place among them for impressive remarks on the cut of coats and trousers not far from the daily poem headed "Marine Intelligence."

Then the editorials, almost a page of them, told what The Times thinks about issues and men and events. This left only room for a description of how Trenton will dedicate her battle monument next Thursday, an obituary of a distinguished woman who had just died at Auburn, and the always brisk column of paragraphs, some clipped and some original, that is always a feature of the fourth page.

Next Washington spoke, to the effect that the fight against the Sherman law is by no means over. Brooklyn, the real Brooklyn, that is, nominated a Mayor. Who he is, and what, was prominent near by, while just below that other Brooklyn, which would doubtless like to escape the attention of The Times, received for its Mayoralty nomination all the space it deserved. A review of the week in Wall Street and an account of the Bensl Berith celebration were other features of this page.

From the next two went up the cry, multitudinous and eternal, of "Wanted." Cooks and coachmen, chambermaids and nurses, joined the chorus in noticeable numbers, which fact, put alongside the often-heard lamentations about the impossibility of finding just those persons, becomes a subject for thought. The theatre advertisements, offering all kinds of histrionics, and all of a supernaturally good quality, if adjectives count, found place in this vicinity, as did Arnold, Constable & Co.'s offer of woolens in all their forms, and the cards of many of New-York's best hotels.

Altman's name led all the rest as to position on the rest of the eighth page, with silks and cloaks for features, but Daniell & Sons showed no hesitancy in giving information about an especial sale of silk curtains. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson were enthusiastic about their imported capes and jackets, while lower on the page, beside the story of a most aristocratic Chinese society function, F. Boos & Brother suggested the season with offers of furs, and Maillard told about his new store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Much railroad news, an interview with a German horse breeder, and the departure of Dr. Burtsell for Rome, brought the paper's first third to the end.

Hearn began the second third with a huge announcement of numberless bargains. Hilton, Hughes & Co. told about a change in their furniture department, and Ehrich Brothers extolled their laces. Below all this a picture and description of the church that is to perpetuate the memory of Jay Gould at Roxbury—elsewhere he has other memorials—is beside the mysterious murder of a Long Island parson, and a letter from Paris tells all about the new plays that are amusing that estimable city.

Prof. Bickmore's lectures to New-York's teachers have received much and deserved attention in the past, and the report of the first in his Autumn course, which occupied the first column of the tenth page, showed that his work will not be neglected this year. A long biographical sketch of Hugh O'Neill, third in the "Famous Men of New-York" series, kept up the high level of its predecessors. The doings of society people to the extent of over two columns was another feature of the page which also told how a stoker on the City of Rome lost his life while trying to save that of a woman. Among the advertisements, those of Vantine & Co., who sell goods from the Orient, and of A. Jaeckel, the fur man, had place.

Washington people and places, graphically described, had first place on the page that followed. Close by Elijah Kellogg told how he happened to write that wonderful "piece" about Spartacus, known by heart by every American boy. Beyond the market reports, hieroglyphically enigmatic as usual to anybody not in business, were grouped the advertisements of numberless schools and of half a dozen excursion purveyors.

Illustrated articles, one on a new Young Men's Christian Association building in Brooklyn, and another on the oldest shiphouse in the navy yard, took the reader along to two columns on what Brooklyn's ministers "propose to do about it," the "it" being the prize fight. Some sea yarns and something about Sing Sing left room only for the advertisements of the Liebmann Brothers Company and Cowperthwait, both of Brooklyn, and both very much alive.

Then Brazil had the roof taken off of its rather scrubby little revolution, with pictures of the actors therein and of the city they have been exploiting. Another illustrated article was devoted to girls who play tennis in Poughkeepsie, that obstinate town which insists on spelling its name with twelve letters when seven would do just as well. Full details about the plans for "Manhattan Day" were also given here, and there were several other stories, one about a row in the Hirsch school, another about a man drowned in a sewer, and a third showing the danger of having a kind heart, while the Royal Baking Powder had forcible remarks to make on—the Royal Baking Powder.

Real estate men seemed to have secured title, in fee or other, to the following page. At any rate, comment on them and proclamations by them covered it all over. The men of stocks and bonds monopolized the next. Much given to figures arranged in tables are these folk, talking a language of their own, like Egyptian priests of old. To learn it one need only buy ten shares, say of Atchison or "M. O. P.," and then the tables become vivid with meaning.

News from many lands across the "ocean sea," as Columbus said, then led to Lasker's victory at chess, and pictures of White Plains's ambitious sprinters, and much other news in the sporting line—not so much, though, that room was not left for two more big Altman advertisements, and those of R. J. Horner & Co., who offered furniture, and of Deutsch & Co., by whom furs are sold.

With the seventeenth page the last third of the paper began. Hilton, Hughes & Co. took so much of it with a huge announcement that they had put all their wholesale stock on their retail counters at wholesale prices that room was left only for a legal decision of Interest to the owners of up-town real estate, a Paris fashion letter, and something about Italy's coinage troubles.

The "woman's page"—so called because it is good and not because it is exclusively for masculine readers—told, among numberless other things, about a new costume for feminine riders of the bicycle. One advertisement, that of the American Art Galleries, announced a great auction sale of Oriental rugs and carpets.

Almost altogether theatrical and musical was the nineteenth page. Whoever read it was abreast with the world, and could make either the recent sniffy remarks of Mrs. Kendal or the personality of Boston's new symphony director, Emil Paur, the subjects of intelligent conversation.

Army and navy then received lengthy attention, a finely-illustrated article on West Point's new gymnasium followed, besides one about the Holland submarine boat and another devoted to the coming gun tests at Sandy Hook.

Then came, occupying something over half the twenty-first page, a most remarkable contribution to the history of these days. Raymond de l'Epee has had other remarkable articles in The Times, but, good as those others were, vigorous, picturesque, sincere as they were, not one of them equaled this one. In it the French journalist described Coney Island. Only that? Yes, only that, but he did it with absolutely epic energy of expression, with a vivacity and force of phrase that made his article a flaming sword. No attempt to paraphrase it will be made here. The pulpits whom it flayed, the decent people of Brooklyn whom it inspired with hope,

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL NEEDS

THE GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT THEY WILL BE MET.

Demands for New Schemes of Taxation Created by the Passage of the Army Bill—The Reception of the Russians at Toulon Ignored by the Berlin Statesmen—Count Taaffe's Electoral Reform Bill for Austria Not Satisfactory to the German Party.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Semi-official newspapers say that the complete financial proposals of the Government will be laid before the Reichstag when the Deputies reassemble on Nov. 20. These proposals are said to be such as will command the majority obtained for the Army bill. After they shall have been passed, the Deputies will be expected to consider several social reforms which the Emperor has long had at heart.

This confidence in future successes is really entertained in Government circles, although every week brings an increase of power to the Agrarians, Clericals, and Radicals who form the opposition. The associations of tobacco manufacturers, wine growers, and wine merchants are holding meeting after meeting to protest against the impending taxes, and are subscribing funds to sustain the popular ferment against the Government. Conservative organs like The Kreuzzeitung proclaim the fall of Chancellor von Caprivi to be inevitable, while the national Liberal dailies admit that the fate of the taxation bills is doubtful. The strength of the Government ultimately will rest only on the impossibility of the Opposition agreeing on any financial policy whatever. The Army bill having become law, the Deputies must find the supplies, and it is difficult to say where the revenue can be found, unless at the sources suggested in Dr. Miquel's scheme.

The chances are that after a protracted struggle with minor concessions here and there the Government will carry the financial measures substantially unaltered.

The outburst of French Chauvinism during the Toulon reception has been ignored here as empty noise. The Government undoubtedly has some information which enables it to treat the Toulon fetes with contemptuous indifference. The Foreign Office maintains silence as to the reported renewal of the entente between France and Russia. The conviction of the highest quarters here, however, is that Russia prefers to revive closer relations with Germany rather than to risk an alliance with France, whether the commercial convention now in hand be signed or not. The negotiations for the convention are proceeding smoothly, but are likely to last until midwinter. The prospects of a political reprochement with Russia are regarded now as better than before in many years.

The Emperor will attend a banquet, to be held at the Kaiserhof Hotel on Oct. 27, to celebrate the anniversary of the capitulation of Metz. He is expected to make an important speech on European politics. Chancellor von Caprivi has returned from Carlsbad, where he has recruited his health for several weeks. He and all the Prussian and Imperial Ministers will be present to lend significance to the occasion.

As the Germans here are directly interested in the ascendency of the German Party in Austria, Count Taaffe's Electoral reform bill absorbs public attention, to the partial exclusion of home politics. Not a voice has been raised in Prussia for the measure, except among Socialists. Taaffe has never been a trustworthy friend of the Austro-German alliance, and has been distrusted by both Bismarck and Caprivi. His suffrage bill is regarded as aiming a fatal blow at German influence in Austria. Its intent is said to be the subjection of the German population to Slav masses. The bill has not a chance of coming to a final vote during the present session of the Reichsrath.

Meanwhile, the German Liberal Deputies in Vienna can force an early dissolution by coalescing with the extreme opposition, for instance, the Young Czechs, or can take time to prepare a measure extending the franchise on lines safeguarding the German Party against loss of power. It is proposed to convene a National Conference of Austro-German Delegates, who will decide upon a course of action. The Frankfurter Zeitung and other Radical dailies in Germany are keenly excited over Taaffe's policy. They urge the German Austrians to reflect calmly before acting against proposals to extend the suffrage, and recommend, rather, an effort to modify Taaffe's project.

Gen. Kirchhof, who tried to shoot Dr. Harich of The Berlin Tageblatt, will be tried behind closed doors by a martial tribunal consisting of ten Generals. The newspapers express the public discontent with the special privileges granted now, as ever, under the law to military offenders, not even excepting those guilty of murderous assault on civilians. Nevertheless, Kirchhof is obtaining much public sympathy, as Hardy's efforts upon Fraeulein von Kirchhof's character are believed to have gone beyond the bounds of decency.

The anti-Semites have taken up the cause of the General. At a mass meeting in Spandau on Friday, they passed a resolution to the effect that, although they refused to learn that Gen. Kirchhof had violated the written law, they regarded his sense of honor as truly Germanic. Not he, they said, but the Jewish editors who insulted the honor of German Gentiles, should be punished. The meeting condemned all Jewish editors as scandalmongers, who should be expelled from their offices.

Dr. Schweninger has gone to South Germany for a rest of two weeks. He will return to Friedrichsruh on Oct. 3. His absence from the Bismarck household is held to be the best sign of Prince Bismarck's convalescence. At his orders Bismarck receives now only his most intimate friends.

Actor Barnay has sciatica and has gone to Wiesbaden for treatment.

The Schlierseer peasants' theatrical company will make a tour of the United States next Spring under the direction of Konrad and Dreher. Herr Dreher was the first manager to engage natives of the Schlierseer and Tegernsee districts to illustrate peasant life, and at the Wallner Theatre in this city he has scored an enormous success.

WILD ENTHUSIASM AT TOULON.

Russian Sailors Carried on the Shoulders of the Populace.

TOULON, Oct. 15.—Few persons slept in Toulon last night. The streets were almost as crowded at 3 o'clock this morning as at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The illumination of shops and private houses did not cease until daybreak, and the thousands sang and caroused under the electric light without a sign of weariness.

When the officers' ball at the Arsenal closed, shortly after 6 o'clock, the dancers came out upon a scene of delirious enthusiasm. Bands playing the Russian anthem and the "Marseillaise" were parading the streets, the throng was alternately singing and cheering, and shouts for Russia, the Russian officers, and the Czar rang from every side. At 8 o'clock the crush was worse than at any time since the celebration began. Everybody was shouting "Long live Russia!" "Long live the Czar!"

Mayor Ferraro gave his luncheon in the name of the municipality at 11 o'clock. The playground of the college had been covered with a great tent, spread between double rows of plane trees, and under this the tables were laid. The Russian officers showed their appreciation of the fine wines by drinking themselves into a state of flushed excitement. When the luncheon was over the Mayor made a rather bombastic speech as to the alliance of sister nations, which, he said, ought to be regarded abroad as a pledge of peace and not as a threat of war. He presented a gold champagne cup to Admiral Avelan and a silver champagne cup to every other Russian officer. The presentation speeches were effusive, but they evoked no corresponding response from the Russians. Admiral Avelan expressed his thanks briefly, and the other Russians followed his example. None of them made any allusion to politics.

As the day advanced, all the main thoroughfares were thronged from wall to wall. Admiral Avelan and his officers were conveyed in open carriages to the Place de la Liberte, where the battle of flowers was to take place. The crowd was so dense that the horses could proceed only at a slow walk, and often had to be stopped. The Russians were half smothered with flowers, confetti, and paper spirals. They returned the fire with spirit, and smiled and waved their caps to the people packed up to the carriage wheels. At the Place de la Liberte the procession of floats and flower-bedecked carriages was longer and finer than anything attempted at the Nice carnival. The pavements were strewn with tons of confetti.

The enthusiasm of the unofficial crowd exceeded all bounds when the Russian sailors landed. French sailors and civilians formed in processions, hoisted the men to their shoulders, and carried them through the streets. Women embraced and kissed them. Wherever the Russian sailors appeared, deafening shouts for Russia and the Czar filled the air.

Until evening the demonstration was remarkable for the absence of drunken men. After dark, however, wine was given out in enormous quantities. Staggering sailors were to be seen everywhere, and the popular manifestations of enthusiasm degenerated into maudlin embraces and drunken howling.

A dinner was given at the Prefecture this evening to the Russian officers and the high French officials who have come from other cities. Later there was a gala performance at the Grand Theatre, which the Russians attended, at the invitation of the Municipal Government. The chief feature of the performance was a Franco-Russian ballet.

Victims of Cholera in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Three cases of choleraic disease developed to-day in the Greenwich workhouse, where 150 such cases had been previously reported. The total number of deaths in the workhouse from this disease is eight.

ROME, Oct. 15.—There were twenty-six fresh cases of cholera and thirty deaths in Leghorn during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this evening. In Palermo there were eight fresh cases and seven deaths.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—There were twenty-nine fresh cases of cholera and forty-two deaths here from Oct. 9 to 12. There were nine fresh cases and five deaths in Moscow from Oct. 6 to 10. A general decrease of the epidemic is reported from the provinces.

Less Silver Going to India.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says: "The closure of the mints is now becoming operative. Exchange has gradually risen in the last ten days to 15¼d., and it is believed that Council bills will be applied for on Wednesday at or even over Lord Kimberley's minimum. The imports of silver seem to be declining. Dealers who lately have been doing a profitable business, and were filled up with money, are now distinctly short. The Bank of Bombay raised the rate last week, and the Bank of Bengal is expected to do the same on Thursday."

The London Times on the Debate.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times says in a leader concerning the Senate debate on the repeal bill:

"We fear that no result will be reached speedily, and that no mere diminution of the amount of silver purchases, as suggested by the advocates of compromise, will remove the existing financial uncertainty or replace credit on a secure basis. At the same time, the prolonging of purchases under the Sherman act, which obviously will result if the compromise be vetoed, will perpetuate all the causes of the recent disturbances."

Crispi Talks for Peace.

ROME, Oct. 15.—A banquet was given in Genoa to-day to celebrate the anniversary of Garibaldi's military expedition to Sicily. Ex-Premier Crispi, after eulogizing Garibaldi, declared himself to be a fervent believer in the need of peace. He regarded the men who clamored for war, he said, as dangerous fools. He himself desired to see such a federation of all nations as would establish the peace and tend toward the greater social and material development of all peoples.

A War of Extermination by the Moors.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Government received this morning a long statement from the Governor of Melilla. The leaders of the Kabyles, he said, had just concluded a conference at which the representatives of thirty-one tribes had sworn solemnly to fight as allies in a war of extermination against the Spaniards at Melilla. In view of this information the Government ordered this evening that an additional artillery force, with thirty-six guns, embark for Melilla.

A Fight Expected in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—The Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns of the Chartered Company have met without serious interference from the Matabele warriors, and are now marching along the High Veldt in the hope of drawing Lobengula's men out from the bush into open ground. A fight is expected daily.

A New Heir to Royalty.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15.—The Crown Princess of Roumania, formerly the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, gave birth to a son today. Both she and the baby are doing well. Dr. William S. Playfair, physician to the Duchess of Edinburgh, is in attendance. The Princess was married on Jan. 10 last.

Dr. Talmage on Helpful Churches.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on "Helpful Churches," taking his text from Psalms, xx., 2: "Send thee help from the sanctuary." Dr. Talmage emphasized the point that if churches are to live they must adapt themselves to the times. The old methods must be put aside and new measures adopted that will interest people. Before the sermon Dr. Talmage read the following nominations for Trustees: Leonard Moody, John Hanscom, James W. Birkett, Theodore D. Dimon, Andrew W. Kendrick, Tertullus G. Mathews, Thomas Pitbladdo, and Alfred E. Coates.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

—Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Second Artillery, and Capt. W. W. Gray, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., are ordered to proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and report Oct. 18, to Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, First Artillery, Judge Advocate of the general court-martial in session at that post, to give testimony before the court.

—Thomas B. Dugan, Adjutant Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty as department recruiting officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and will turn over property to Lieut. John T. Knight, Regimental Quartermaster, Third Cavalry, who is appointed in his stead.

—Infantry Transfers.—The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry are ordered: Lieut. John R. Seyburn, from Company E to Company I; Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, from Company I to Company E.

—A general court-martial has been detailed at Fort Riley, Kan., with Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery, as President, and Lieut. S. J. Simonds, Seventh Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Troop F, Third Cavalry, now at Pond Creek, Oklahoma, and Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, now at Perry, Oklahoma, will return to their proper stations on the 20th instant.

—First Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as recruiting officer at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice Second Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fifth Artillery, who is relieved.

—Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, who is relieved.

—Major J. W. Scully, Quartermaster, is ordered to proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., on business, upon completion of which he will return to New-Orleans, La.

—Asst. Surgeon Sydney A. Cloman, First Infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial at San Francisco, Cal.

—Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, Twentieth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department of California.

—Lieut. S. H. Elliot, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved as a member of the general court-martial appointed at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

—Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Lieut. R. A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. A. E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry, two months' extension.

Navy News.

—Detached from the Boston.—Commander B. F. Day is ordered home and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander S. W. Very and Surgeon A. F. Magruder are granted two months leave. Lieuts. Luelen Young, Charles Laird, Ensign L. C. Bertolette, and Paymaster G. Clobbs are granted three months leave. Passed Assistant Engineer G. S. Willitts and Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney are ordered to the Bridgeport.

—Ensign H. B. Wilson is detached from the Albatross and granted three months' leave.

—Chief Engineer David Smith is ordered to Philadelphia.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company have withdrawn for the Winter the passenger service of its Providence Line. The Stonington Line will run as heretofore throughout the year, leaving new Pier 36 North River at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday, and connecting at Stonington with three express trains for Providence and Boston. The first express, due at Boston at 5:50 A. M., has through parlor cars from Stonington wharf to Boston. The Stonington Line takes the inside Sound route, and its steamers are new and equal to any in the service.

—A. J. Rider of Trenton, N. J., Secretary of the American Cranberry Association, sailed for Europe Saturday. He will try to introduce the American cranberry abroad, and thus get rid of a portion of the surplus of this year's crop, which is one of the largest ever grown.

—Mary Tracey, thirty-five years old, who was burned while trying to save her sister, whose clothing caught fire from an exploding lamp, at 21 Morton Street, Saturday, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday.

—The steamer Peekskill was badly damaged by fire at Peekskill during the storm Friday night. Her cargo had not been removed and was almost destroyed.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FIGHTS

SEVERAL LIVELY ONES ON FOR THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

Republicans Hopeful of Success in the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Because of Three-Cornered Contests Arising from Splits in the Democratic Ranks—Tammany Leaders Are Confident, However—To-morrow Night's Convention.

Now that most of the nominations for the Assembly have been made by both the Democrats and Republicans, the Republicans are hard at work figuring on districts they think they can carry in this city. In the present Assembly the entire New-York City delegation is Democratic. Twenty-nine members are Tammany men and one is an anti-Tammany Democrat, McManus of the Eighteenth District.

Republican plans are laid to carry four of the thirty city districts—the ninth, the eleventh, the twenty-first, and the twenty-third.

The Republicans think they may have a chance also in the Seventh District with the Otto Kempner row on there. Some favor indorsing Kempner for the Assembly in that district, while others insist that the party should try to win there with a straight Republican candidate. Tammany has nominated John C. Stein in the district, and insists that he will be elected, no matter what sort of a combination is made against him.

There is a vastly better chance for an interesting contest in the Ninth Assembly District, and it looks as if Mr. McDermott, who has been nominated by Tammany, would have a lively struggle for election. Leader James W. Boyle, who is in charge of the Tammany forces, insists that he will be elected despite the independent candidacy of Walter W. Bahan, the present Assemblyman, whose plurality in the district last year was about 1,400. Mr. Boyle refused to permit the renomination of Mr. Bahan, and his friends nominated him as an independent. They claim about 1,400 members for the Walter W. Bahan Association, and if they poll that many votes for their candidate they will make trouble for Mr. McDermott. Republicans are delighted with the situation in the district, for whenever there is a Democratic split in the Ninth it is possible to elect a Republican Assemblyman.

Mr. Bahan's friends would like very much to get a Republican indorsement of him, but this does not seem probable now, because the Republicans think that they can elect one of their own party. They cautiously adjourned their Assembly Convention in the Ninth from Saturday night until to-night, as rumors are that ex-Alderman James A. Cowie, formerly of the Thirteenth District and now of the Ninth, will be nominated.

Leader Boyle, however, has added materially to the strength of the Tammany organization in the district since the nomination, and he does not admit the possibility of defeat. It is his first campaign as a Tammany leader, and he has his spurs on.

In the Eleventh Assembly District the Republicans are very hopeful. They have nominated James E. Sheffield by the advice of Good Government Club D, and they figure on winning with him. They had their hopes increased yesterday when they found that the anti-snappers of the district were going to nominate James A. Moreland by certificate as an independent Democrat.

Sol Berliner, who was a Republican in the last campaign, is one of the prime movers in bringing about this nomination, and he is authority for the statement that Robert Grier Monroe is behind Mr. Moreland. There is no possibility of an independent Democrat winning in the Eleventh Assembly District, but Republican chances of success will be materially enhanced by a third ticket. The three-cornered fight will please Thomas C. Platt very much, for it will further the ends of Assemblyman Fassett Farrington, the present Tammany Assemblyman from the district, was elected by a plurality of only 240 votes. Frederick M. McCloy, who has been nominated by Tammany, has a hard fight on his hands, but he has lived in the district for fifteen years, has a very large number of personal friends, and will get the votes of many Republicans.

The Tammany organization in the Eleventh District was never stronger than it is now, and Leader John J. Scannell, President of the Fire Commissioners, is certain that Mr. McCloy will be elected.

In the Twenty-first District, where the Republicans always have hopes of winning, they have nominated Otto Irving Wise, a recent convert from Tammany, for the Assembly, but Tammany will not place a man in the field until to-night. Assemblyman Hahlo, the Tammany man who represented the district in the last two Legislatures, declined a renomination. Although prepared for a hard fight, Leader James J. Martin, President of the Police Commissioners, believes that the Tammany candidate will carry the district. The decision as to who will be nominated will be reached early to-day.

In the Twenty-third District George C. Coffin has been nominated by Tammany for the Assembly to succeed William B. Ellison, the present Republican, who was elected by more than 1,200 plurality. The Republicans have nominated Judson Lawson, and they are going to make a hard fight to carry the district. They believe the Democratic plurality there last year was due to the great popularity of Mr. Cleveland.

John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the district, is confident that there is a disappointment awaiting the Republicans.

Upon the surface things were very quiet with the politicians yesterday, and there was no apparent change in the look of affairs. Leaders conferred, of course, in the retirement of private residences, and doubtless an amount of slate making was indulged in.

Prominent Tammany men said that the slate was far from being made up for to-morrow night's County Convention in Tammany Hall. There was talk of Henry D. Purroy for Controller and of Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy for Sheriff or Judge of the City Court, but it was talk so far as yesterday went and nothing more. Secretary De Freest of the Democratic State Committee said that Lieut. Gov. Sheehan would return to this city from Buffalo this forenoon, and that Senator Murphy had telephoned from Washington that he would not be over until early in the week.

Chief Clerk Colden L. Fox of the Republican State Committee read the papers in the Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and said there was nothing going on.

HAVE NO USE FOR TAMMANY.

Labor Men Reject Overtures from Croker.

The delegates to the Trades and Labor Conference that was organized on Tuesday decided yesterday to go into politics, but, they said, they would not have anything to do with Tammany Hall or any other old party.

When the United Labor Party was first organized it adopted a plank in its platform against any deals with the old capitalistic parties. When the party polled a large vote and the Republicans approached the Labor men the no-deal plank was conveniently forgotten.

The avowed purpose of yesterday's meeting of the delegates was to nominate labor candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported that it had rejected advances made by one of the strong politic l parties to give the workingmen two candidates on its ticket. It also recommended the adoption of three planks in the workingmen's platform to be submitted to the Constitutional Convention. These were the repeal of the conspiracy laws, the introduction of a new system of making laws, and the giving of power to the City of New-York to build its own rapid-transit railroads.

Delegate Henry Weismann said: "At a meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means, Joseph Stiner called as a representative of Richard Croker to say that if the laboring people desired he would see that two of their candidates were placed on the Tammany Hall ticket as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Stiner added that he would give the committee until Friday to think over the proposal.

"When Mr. Stiner had withdrawn, the committee held a consultation and decided to have nothing to do with Mr. Croker or with the organization which he controls. The other members of the committee then directed me to write to Mr. Stiner and inform him that organized labor preferred to put its claims and candidates before the people without the aid of Tammany Hall."

The meeting indorsed the committee's report and decided to put a full ticket in the field for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The names will be printed on the ticket of the Peoples' Party. Following are the names of the labor men nominated for delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

Meyer Dampf, Louis Wolders, M. Brown, Bernard Davis, John J. Leahon, A. H. Rice, Robert Cruse, Harry White, Daniel Harris, Augustus Hertfelder, Anthony Reichert, Charles F. Reichers, Charles Ifland, M. Kelly, Hugh Sweeney, W. T. Connolly, Joseph Tucker, T. B. Walsh, T. Doyle, S. Surands, Samuel Gompers, M. Raphael, S. H. Jacobson, A. Sonnett, C. N. Adler, Henry Weismann, D. Hanlon, John Kelly, Matthew Maguire, Louis Goldstein, T. Kelly, Robert Winston, J. H. Latzer, George Pope, Samuel Kaufman, Solomon Bloom, Morris Goldberg, Meyer Levine, Joseph Cuiverwell, W. C. Sands, George Marx, J. W. Jones, Dave Hoffman, J. White, Dion W. Burke, and Frank Farrell.

Manhattan Day $15.00 Excursions Via West Shore Railroad.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad 10:00 A. M. Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19. Tickets good to return to New-York until the morning of Oct. 26. Excursion tickets valid for ten days at $17 will be good on train running Thursday, Oct. 19. Last $17 excursion Monday, Oct. 23.—*Adv.*

NOMINATIONS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Candidates for Assembly, Senate, and Local Offices.

BATH, Oct. 15.—The anti-snapper leaders in First Assembly District of Steuben County came into to-day's Assembly Convention and surrendered to the machine unconditionally. Anti-Snappers Charles F. Kingsley and George W. Peck were among the delegates from Bath. They occupied front seats and applauded Controller Frank Campbell, who opened the convention with a speech. Royal C. Clark, a Bath farmer, was nominated for member of Assembly by acclamation. Mr. Clark is at present Highway Commissioner of Bath, and has thrice been elected to the office by majorities ranging from 20 to 150, in spite of a natural Republican majority of 150 in the town. His nomination insures a fair opportunity for carrying the district for the Democracy.

The First School Commissioner District Democratic Convention renominated Clark W. Holliday for School Commissioner by acclamation.

WALES CENTRE, Oct. 15.—The Populists of the Thirty-first Senatorial District held a convention here yesterday and nominated Borden Cole, County Lecturer of the State Alliance, for Senator, and I. W. Gall, Vice President of the Alliance, for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The County Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy in the ticket. Afterward conventions of the Fifth and Sixth Assembly Districts of Erie County were held. In the Fifth District Sheridan Moore was nominated for Assemblyman, and in the Sixth District J. B. Thompson of Morton's Corners.

BATAVIA, Oct. 15.—The Democratic Convention of Genesee County, held at Batavia yesterday, nominated Daniel B. Albert of Bergen for School Commissioner, J. J. Keleher of Pembroke for Sheriff, William W. Farmer of Leroy for Superintendent of the Poor, Joseph H. Robson of Batavia for Sessions Justice, and Dr. C. V. Gray of Elba and Dr. Benjamin F. Showerman of Batavia for Coroners.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District have renominated Senator C. R. Parsons.

Watchfulness the Best Insurance.

Ex-President Andrew D. White, in his letter to the firemen's convention in this State, said:

"The Fire Department of St. Petersburg seems on the whole effective, being managed on semi-military plans, and one or two men in high positions, among them especially Count Sheremetriff, taking a very great interest in it. In spite of the great severity of the Winter, and the large part of the year in which fire and light are used, conflagrations seem to be very effectually prevented. Although there are many buildings of wood, I have never seen a fire during the two Winters of my residence in the Russian capital, never heard a fire alarm, and have rarely seen any account of a fire in the newspapers. This would seem to be all the more strange for the reason that when the thermometer falls 10° below zero great fires are kindled all along the streets, sometimes very near the buildings. The explanation of this immunity from fires is no doubt to be found in the fact that the provision of watchmen is so very large."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The boxes at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night will be occupied by members of the Medal of Honor Legion, who have been invited by Managers Palmer and Rice to witness the performance of "1492." The legion is composed of heroes of the war who were decorated by the Government for some conspicuous act of bravery on the battlefield. Among those who will be present are Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York; Col. J. Madison Cutts of Washington, Col. H. M. Betts of Philadelphia, Gen. W. R. Vesey of Philadelphia, and Gen. George W. Mindil of Brooklyn.

—A. M. Palmer has decided to begin his management of the Garden Theatre with the production of "Morocco Bound," the burlesque which he secured abroad last Summer. This will necessitate the postponement of Augustus Thomas's new play, "Blue Blood," and the extension of the traveling season of the Palmer stock company.

—"Liberty Hall," although it is to be withdrawn from the stage of the Empire after this week, is to be seen here again this season. Charles Frohman's stock company is to appear in a repertory of Frohman plays to wind up the season at the Empire, and "Liberty Hall" will be one of them.

—A new comedy by Clinton Stuart, founded on society life in Newport, and entitled "Commodore Cobb, Sah," has been accepted for production by Nat C. Goodwin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 13	Sun sets...5 19	Moon sets...9 41

HIGH WATER T - AY.

A M	A M	A M
Sandy H'k..11 50	Gov. Isl...11 57	Hell Gate...1 50
P M	P M	P M
Sandy H'k..11 58	Gov. Isl...12 11	Hell Gate...2 04

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M	A M	A M
Sandy H'k..5 26	Gov. Isl....6 05	Hell Gate...7 33
P M	P M	P M
Sandy H'k..6 12	Gov. Isl....6 53	Hell Gate...8 21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
City of Birmingham	.....	3:00 P M
Hollandia, Curacao	12:00 M	3:00 P M
Yemassee	.....	3:00 P M

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A M	10:00 A M

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Britannic, Liverpool	8:00 A M	11:00 A M
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Friesland, Antwerp	9:30 A M	11:30 A M
Miranda, Honduras	.....	.....
Acoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A M	11:30 A M
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
Zaandam, Amsterdam	7:30 A M	.....

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Didam, Rotterdam	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Furst Bismarck, Southampton	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Maduna, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Mariposa, London	.....	.....
Russia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 16.—Caribbee, St. Croix, Oct. 7; Circassian, Glasgow, Oct. 5; Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30; Ems, Bremen, Oct. 7; Grecian Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 1; Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 6; Orizaba, Havana, Oct. 12; State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 6; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 2.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.—Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 12; Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Obdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 5; Ryndam, Antwerp, Oct. 7.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.—City of Alexandria, Havana, Oct. 14; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 10; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 12; Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.—Croma, Dundee, Oct. 5; Olinda, Lisbon, Oct. 3.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Oct. 15.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Fanita, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Dole, West Point with mdse to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Low, Santa Cruz, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 P M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Corr, Paramaribo, &c., Sept. 21, with mdse, and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 P M.

SS Colorado, Evans, Galveston, with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Arnott, Trinidad, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P M.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Bremen Sept. 20, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P M 14th.

SS Cyril, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manzos, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P M 14th.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Wyandotte, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark America, (Ital.,) Ferri, Smyrna July 26, with mdse to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig John McDermott, (of Port Jefferson,) Tooker, Auckland, N. Z., 99 ds, with mdse to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Abel Abbott.

WIND—8:30 P M at Sandy Hook, W SW, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Moravia, for Hamburg; Storm King, for South African ports; Panama, for Bordeaux; Strabo, for Rio Janeiro; Massasoit, for Avoumouth; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; Goldsboro, for Philadelphia; George W. Clyde, for Haiti; Brittania, for Liverpool; Argonaut, for Montego Bay; Ludgate Hill, for London.

Ships Canterbury, for Melbourne; Drumeltan, for Shanghai.

Bark H. G. Johnson, for Singapore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dover today.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Oct. 1 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hudalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

General Transatlantic Line SS La Bretagne, Capt. Collier, from New-York Oct. 7 arr. at Havre today.

North German Lloyd SS Saale, Capt. Ringk, from New-York Oct. 7 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

Guion Line SS Alaska, Capt. Murray, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

Cunard Line SS Campania, Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

$15 to World's Fair and return, Oct. 18 and 19, by New-York Central. Special trains.—*Adv.*

SCHIEREN WILL HAVE NO "BOSS"

WILL ACCEPT THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

He Says He Is Going Into the Contest to Win—If He Is Elected He "Will Be No Man's Man" and "Wear No Collar"—William J. Gaynor Says Mr. Schieren Is an Able and Honest Man and Fit to be Mayor of Brooklyn—Republican Convention Scenes.

Charles A. Schieren, Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, will accept the nomination of Saturday night, and will work for success. To a reporter for The New-York Times, he yesterday said:

"I would not have accepted the nomination if it was going to create discord in the ranks of those who are opposed to the Democratic ring, but, as it was tendered unanimously, I shall accept it. And I intend to work for election. I will not be a passive candidate. I am going into this contest to win. If I am elected, I will not be any man's man. I will wear no 'collar,' and will not be subservient to any body or ring."

The politicians of both parties were busy yesterday. Secret conferences were held between "Boss" McLaughlin and a few of his intimates, and also between the Republican leaders. The Republicans expect it will be necessary to hold another Judiciary Convention to-morrow, as it was understood yesterday that William J. Gaynor had written a letter declining the nomination.

The "turning down" of Jacob Worth in the Republican Convention was, next to the nomination of Mr. Schieren, the subject most talked about yesterday in Brooklyn. Worth was popularly believed to have everything in his own hands. The delegates to the County Convention, which met in the afternoon, were certain that Francis H. Wilson would be nominated. The work of that convention showed that Worth owned it. Buttling, Michell, and Matthews are all Worth candidates. Up to the hour the City Convention met, it was believed that Worth would control it also.

A. M. Gleason's speech, attacking bossism and bosses, was the first blow at Worth, and brought out wild applause. The galleries howled at Worth, who sat calmly stroking his beard. The next note of opposition was struck by Worth himself, when he voted for W. C. Bryant. Hisses and groans came from every part of the house. Willis sat almost directly in front of Worth, but betrayed neither pain nor pleasure at the demonstration.

When it was seen that Mr. Schieren was beyond question the nominee, two-thirds of the delegates jumped to their feet and shouted. From the galleries came a tempest of cheers. Then somebody on the platform shook his fist at Worth and yelled:

"Down with Jakey Worth! Down with the traitor!"

Galleries and delegates applauded the sentiment, and the Chairman vainly rapped for order. All kinds of epithets were hurled at the dethroned leader, who kept his seat, and wiped the perspiration from his face with his hand. Some one in the gallery shouted, "No more Willoughby Street!" and the cheering was renewed.

Worth arose, and was greeted with catcalls and hisses and cries of "Sit down!" "You ain't in it!" "Take your seat!"

It was fully a minute before he was allowed to speak. Then he said, with evident passion:

"I have a right to speak on this floor. I had something to do with bringing this body together. I helped reconstruct the Republican Party."

This was received with cries of "So you did, Jakey!" "Good for Jakey!" and applause.

"When I took hold of the ship," he continued, "it was a rotten old hulk. It was a disgrace. You talk about bosses. I never was a boss. I never professed to be a boss. But parties must have leaders, just as armies must have Generals, to direct and command. I will work for the Republican nominee, (cheers) and I move to make the nomination of Mr. Schieren unanimous."

It was an exciting scene, the ex-leader defending himself against the taunts and jeers of his former followers, and everybody, even his opponents, applauded him for his pluck.

William J. Gaynor was found last evening at the Montauk Club by a reporter for The New-York Times, who asked him what stand he proposed to take in regard to the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor by the Republicans and if he would not accept an independent nomination.

"You know," he replied, "that I have objected to doing so all along. I cannot prevent the people who are getting up a certificate to nominate me from doing so if they are bound to do it, but I request them not to. to.

"I told them the Republican Convention would not adopt me, but Saturday

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WAITING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SILVER LAW.

The Stock Market Halting Pending Definite Action by the Senate—Idle Money Accumulating in the New-York Banks—The Union Pacific Receivership—Reading's Assets Jeopardized by the Apathy of the Company's Receivers—Speculative Activity in the Industrials.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The stock market was strong early in the week on the determination of the advocates of the repeal of the silver law to force a vote in the Senate, but weakness developed when the effort to reach a conclusion failed. Business was at no time active, if a few hours on Friday are excepted, when people who had been carrying stocks sold them, tired of the delay.

Throughout the week all interest centred in the proceedings at Washington. The steadiness on Saturday was largely due to the possibility that some conclusion might be reached before to-day, and in view of that possibility there was considerable short covering. The bank statement was favorable, showing increases in all the items. The large surplus reserve which the banks have piled up in a short time is an indication of how rapidly idle funds are accumulating at this centre.

The Union Pacific receivership, which was announced on Friday, was not a surprise to the Street, although certain very prominent financiers denied that it was impending within twenty-four hours of its occurrence. The stock has been selling on a bankruptcy basis for some time, and it did not suffer on the announcement.

Interest in the affairs of Reading was renewed by the announcement that the collateral of the Speyer loan is to be sold by auction on Wednesday next. The collateral comprises $5,040,000 Reading collateral trust 5s and $1,000,000 third preference income bonds, the loan secured amounting to $2,500,000. The loan fell due Oct. 1, but the receivers, beyond making a formal request for its extension, have taken no action for its protection. Messrs. Speyer & Co. expressed their willingness to extend the loan, but asked that they be given either additional security or a small amount in cash, basing their request on the changed conditions resulting from the maturing of the default on the company's general mortgage bonds. The receivers paid no attention to this request. So great has been the apathy of the receivers that the suspicion has arisen that they either want the collateral sacrificed, so as to further cripple the company and thus aid the scheme to place it on the power of its rivals, or that they have some plan for its protection, the nature of which they are withholding from the public for speculative purposes of their own. Mr. Isaac L. Rice has informed the receivers that they will be held personally responsible for any loss to the company that may result from the sale.

Speculation during the week has centred in the industrials, principally in Sugar and Whisky. Both of the stocks named are under heavy manipulation, but the excuse given for their appreciation is the possibility of legislation which will benefit the companies. Louisville and Nashville was sold on the new stock issue. National Cordage was strong on the probability of the speedy reorganization of the company.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing price of the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 15, 1893.
American Cotton Oil	37	33½	46
American Cotton Oil pf	77¾	69¾	83
American Sugar Refining	93⅛	88⅜	109⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	88⅝	87½	102
American Telegraph & Cable	84¼	84¼	86½
American Tobacco	86	81	91
American Tobacco pf	98	97½	101⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20	18⅜	37⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	2½	2½	4¼
Baltimore & Ohio	68¾	66	97
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	27	26¾	
Canada Southern	47½	40¼	67½
Canadian Pacific	76¼	75¾	86¾
Central Pacific	20	20	29½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	15½	23⅝
Chicago Gas	81⅞	67½	90¼
Chicago & Alton	136	136	
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	94	93	
Chicago & Northwestern	103¼	99⅞	115¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138	138	143
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	82⅜	78¼	102⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	54	51½	64⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	77	76	
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	67¼	79⅜
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	116⅞	123⅝
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	66	60⅞	82⅜
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	12	11	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅜	25½	
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	8⅝	
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	22⅝	19⅝	29¼
Con. Gas	131½	126	118
Delaware & Hudson	122¾	120⅛	136⅝
Delaware, Lack. & West	153⅝	151	154
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅝	9⅝	17¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	31	29½	52¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	8	8⅞
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	34⅝	28½	63
Edison Electric Illuminating	94¾	92½	104⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	85½	85½	148
General Electric	43¼	42¼	117
Great Northern pf	110	109¾	
Illinois Central	93⅜	92½	99⅛
Iowa Central	7¾	7¼	11⅝
Jacksonville Central	16½	14¼	24¾
Lake Erie & Western	16½	15½	26
Lake Erie & Western pf	69⅞	69¾	79⅜
Lake Shore	123¾	121	138⅝
Long Island	93	93	
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	43⅜	69⅝
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., t. r.	16¼	13⅛	
Manhattan Consolidated	126	123	123
Michigan Central	92	90	109
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	10¾	10¾	18
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r.	30	29	47⅜
Missouri Pacific	25¼	21¾	62⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20⅞	19	35⅝
Mobile & Ohio	15	15	35½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	90	90	87
National Cordage, pf. ass. pd.	27¼	23	
National Cordage pf., ass. pd.	65	62	
*National Lead	27⅜	25¼	46¼
*National Lead pf	72	70	96⅜
National Linseed Oil	19¾	18	34⅜
National Starch	8¾	8¾	
New-Jersey Central	111½	108	130¼
New-York Central	103	100	110¾
New-York & New-England	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝
New-York & New-Haven	192	191	
New-York & Northern pf	11¾	10½	19½
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	18¾	18	17½
New-York, Lake Erie & W	18¾	18¾	26¾
New-York, Sus. & W	14⅝	13⅝	
New-York, S. & W. pf	43¾	41¾	
North American	6⅝	6	12⅞
Northern Pacific	6	6	19
Northern Pacific pf	20⅜	18⅜	52
Ohio & Mississippi	15	15	22
Ontario & Western	15⅞	14⅝	19⅜
Oregon Railway & Nav	40	40	
Pacific Mail	16⅝	14	38⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	8	7	18⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	15⅞	13⅝	65⅝
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48⅜	48⅜	
Pullman Palace Car Co	169	166½	200¼
Rensselaer & Saratoga	160	160	175¼
Rich. & W. Pt., 1st m. pd	1¾	1	
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d m. pd	3⅜	2⅝	
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8¾	8	15½
St. Paul & Duluth	28¾	26	46
St. Paul & Omaha	36¼	33½	69
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106	106	114⅝
Southern Pacific	18¼	17¾	37⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	14	38⅜
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¼	13⅜
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	8	7⅞	29
Union Pacific	19	15⅝	40⅜
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	6	6⅞	19
United States Rubber	32	29	
United States Rubber pf	76	75	
Wabash	7⅜	6⅞	12
Wabash pf	16¾	14¾	26½
Western Union Telegraph	83	80¼	90¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	12¾	27
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	48⅝	42¾	70¼
Wisconsin Central	6¼	4⅞	

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat easier, owing to an accumulation of funds at this centre. Call loans ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent., the average being about 2 per cent.

Time money was more freely offered until Friday, when the disquieting news from Washington caused a distinct hardening of rates. The demand was light, owing to the small volume of business on the Stock Exchange. Quotations until Friday averaged about 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent for sixty to ninety days, and 5@6 per cent. for four to six months, but good collateral was required in all cases. On Friday little was done at less than 6 per cent. for any period.

In commercial paper very little was done, the purchases being mainly by country banks and private individuals. The supply was good. Rates were 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, indorsed bills receivable, 6 to 8 per cent. for four months' commission house names, and 8@10 per cent. for good single names, having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £316,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 45.52, became 45.69. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,950,000f. in gold and 5,175,000f. in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $9,535,000 loan certificates. In Boston the amount outstanding has been reduced to $100,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,267,325. The banks now hold $33,896,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,374,200, an increase in specie of $6,006,700, an increase in legal tenders of $2,325,700, an increase in deposits of $12,260,300, and an increase in circulation of $16,800,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 14, '93.	Oct. 7, '93.	Oct. 15, '92.
Loans	$396,716,000	$393,341,800	$459,529,000
Specie	90,379,400	84,372,700	71,782,500
Legal tenders	46,630,700	44,305,000	45,802,300
Deposits	412,456,200	400,195,900	468,183,000
Circulation	14,956,800	14,940,000	5,571,700

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Oct. 14, '93.	Oct. 7, '93.	Oct. 15, '92.
Specie	$90,379,400	84,372,700	$71,782,500
Legal tenders	46,630 700	44,305,000	45,802,300
Total reserve	$137,010,100	$128,677,700	$117,584,800
Reserve requir'd against deposits	103,114,050	100,048,975	117,045,750
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$33,896,050	$28,628,725	$539,050

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$539,050	1889	$708,025*
1891	9,029,700	1888	10,314,550
1890	349,225*	1887	7,260,200

*Deficit.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 12, 1893	£26,449,840	.....
Oct. 13, 1892	26,085,514	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 12, 1893	£67,638,880	£50,743,408
Oct. 13, 1892	66,931,192	51,351,317

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 12, 1893	£29,555,250	£9,851,750
Oct. 13, 1892	32,559,000	10,853,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 12, 1893	£10,686,000	£16,253,000
Oct. 13, 1892	10,850,000	16,920,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 12, 1893	£2,402,000	£6,873,000
Oct. 13, 1892	3,166,000	7,086,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 12, 1893	£2,722,667	£1,361,333
Oct. 13, 1892	3,046,000	1,523,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 12, 1893	£7,917,000	£6,356,000
Oct. 13, 1892	7,611,000	4,995,000
Total last week	£147,308,646	£91,438,486
Corresp'd'g week '92	150,228,706	92,728,317
W'k ending Oct. 5, '93	147,709,106	91,644,751
Corresp'd'g week '92	151,106,610	93,327,500

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was active and lower in the early part of the week, but later on became firmer on the news from Washington. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.84 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95½, and guilders at 40¾ and 40½.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—75@80c premium; Philadelphia—50c. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅜ discount to par. Boston—17@10c.

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no transactions in silver bullion certificates on Saturday. The quotation was 73⅜@73¾.

Bar silver sold at 72⅝c per ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 33⅝d per ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 175,232 ounces; certificates outstanding, 174.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf	2½	Dist. & C. F	2⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	Edison El. Ill	2
Am. Tobacco pf	1⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf	1⅜
Buff., R. & P	1	Minn. & St. L. pf. & r.	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	1½	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd.	2¾
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	2	Nat. Cord. pf., as. pd.	5
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1
Am. T. & T. Co.	⅝	New-Jersey Central	3
Baltimore & Ohio	8	New-York Central	2¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	N. Y. & New-Eng	1⅜
Chicago Gas	13⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	3⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf. new	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L	1	Northern Pacific pf	1⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	2⅜	Phil. & Reading	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	3⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Consolidated Gas	4⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	3
Louis. & Nash	5⅝	Wabash pf	1
Manhattan	1	Western Union Tel	1
Missouri Pacific	2⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf	4¼

Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	1½	Lake Shore 2d con., c.	1½
At., Top. & S. F. 2d, A.	2⅞	Missouri Pacific 4s	2
Beech Creek 1st	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	1
Buf., R. & P. 5s	1	North. Pacific 1st, o.	1
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	1⅛	North. Pacific con	3½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. con. 4s	1	Oregon Short Line 6s	10
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	1½	Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. 6s	6
Chi., B. & Q. ov. 5s	1½	Oregon, R. & N. 1st	2½
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s, c.	1
Denver & R. G. 4s	1½	Reading 2d pf. inc	2¼
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	2	Reading 3d pf. inc	1¾
Erie 2d con	2	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4	Rich. & W. P. 6s, t. r.	3
Gen Montana gen. 5s	1¾	Rich. & W. P. 5s, t. r.	1⅞
Kansas & Texas 1st	1	U. P. col. tr. notes	2
L. E. & Western 2d	1		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,839,087
Corresponding week last year	13,862,308
Since Jan. 1, 1893	450,472,860
Corresponding period last year	458,177,726

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,920,830
Corresponding week last year	9,891,508
Since Jan. 1, 1893	288,603,237
Corresponding period last year	301,382,296

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$109,518
Corresponding week last year	21,167
Since Jan. 1, 1893	59,993,053
Corresponding period last year	9,162,275

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$588,987
Corresponding week last year	132,805
Since Jan. 1, 1893	95,198,359
Corresponding period last year	75,734,797

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 14	$484,649,224
Balance for the week ending Oct. 14	32,412,160
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 7	514,214,227
Balance for the week ending Oct. 7	36,072,424
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 30	420,624,600
Balance for the week ending Sept. 30	24,800,399
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 23	411,866,656
Balance for the week ending Sept. 23	25,321,319
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 16	445,662,845
Balance for the week ending Sept. 16	22,974,308
*Clearings for the week ending Sept. 9	396,786,187
*Balance for the week ending Sept. 9	29,947,123

*For five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—The condition of the local money market continues to grow gradually easier, and at last there has been a break in the minimum rate on loans and discount, (from 7 to 6¼ per cent.,) at which latter figure some business has been done this week. Call money between banks remains at 5 per cent., and at 6 on loans to customers.

No transactions were reported by the Providence Stock Exchange until to-day, when ten shares of National Bank of North America sold at 44½ and fifteen shares of Providence Gas Company at 75.

In bid and asked prices there are no changes worthy of record. The tone of the market is steady and well sustained. Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe common has been offered for sale at 113, but 107½ was the best quoted bid. In American Wringer stock there are no figures quoted.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 110 Wall Street, New-York, report official quotations as follows:

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	43	45	Mechanics'	53	56
Atlantic	..	44	*National Ex.	92	..
Black. Canal	23½	25	Nat. N. Am.	..	48
City	63½	70	Nat. Com.	51	..
Commercial	43½	45	Old	110	..
Eagle	55	..	Phenix	..	75
Fifth	80	..	Rhode Island	24¾	26¼
Fourth	121	..	*R'g'r W'ms.	69	75
Globe	..	78	Second	133	140
High Street	80	..	Third	75	90
Jackson	27	..	Traders'	40	50
Lime Rock	30	..	*Westmin'or.	60	..
*M'nuf'ct'res.	135	..	Weybosset	51	..
*Merchants'	68	..			

PAWTUCKET BANKS.

First	..	160	Slater	..	152½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	..	105	*B. of A. L. & T.	50	..
Mercantile	..	90			

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	200	*Prov. & Spr.	102	111
N. Y., N. H. & H. debt ctfs.	70	85	Paw. Valley	140	..
			Prov. & Wor.	..	250

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

*Am. Screw	250	262½	Nic'l's'n File.	50	65
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Haircloth	..	50
Ar'n & Sims	..	51	Heaton Butt.	..	100

INSURANCE.

Equitable	30	40	Prov. Wash.	28	34
Merchants'	33	43			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

*Narra. Elec.	75	76½	*Prov. Tel.	95	98
*Prov. Gas	75	76	Woon. Elec.	..	105
Pawt. Gas	74	..			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pr. & St. S. S.	..	100	

*Ex dividend.

VIEWED FROM BOSTON.

Reasons for the Unfavorable Business Situation—Merchants in Strong Position.

(Reported by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, New-York.)

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The business situation continues very mixed. The fact that the crops are not up to expectations, the uncertainties existing as to financial and tariff legislation, and the severe scrutiny of commercial credit naturally operate for conservatism. The business world is waiting for a clearing up of the debris which is obstructing trade.

In the meantime, people are economizing, but the railroads can only reduce their expenses for maintenance for a season. Eventually their expenditures must be increased because of the very economy now practiced. Merchandise business is very light everywhere, but no great stocks remain to be liquidated, and merchants are generally in strong financial shape, because they have prepared themselves for the bad times.

The Arlington Cotton Mills, Lawrence, will suspend operations to-day, indefinitely, with the exception of its worsted department. The Everett Mills, Lawrence, will reduce working time to seven hours, and only run five days a week. The feeling among the houses here seems to be quite hopeful, even in the face of the uncertainty in Washington.

Investment houses report plenty of money waiting investment, which will, no doubt, come out as soon as anything definite is done toward repeal. In fact, more than one large trade hangs on the final outcome, the purchasers having declared themselves willing to buy provided the bill is passed. Boston City bonds, which went begging a short while ago, are now in demand; also the bonds of large cities which usually find a market in New-England. There is little demand, however, for the bonds of smaller cities.

The Union Pacific receivership is apt to make holders of securities of the weaker companies a little nervous, and vague prophecies are made as to the future of other properties. Director E. F. Atkins of the Union Pacific says that, with business men he has met, the receivership is considered a judicious step. The cash balance of the company is small, but the indebtedness at Omaha has been greatly reduced. There is no known way to assess the stock unless the shareholders vote to assess themselves. The statement of the company for August shows: Union Pacific, whole system, gross, $2,658,115, a decrease of $1,417,175; net, $743,080, a decrease of $870,610. For eight months the gross decreased $3,122,914, and the net decreased $2,561,377.

It is estimated that the loss to Rhode Islanders through the failure of Wilbour, Jackson & Co. and Sheldon & Binney will reach $5,000,000. Statements as to the condition of the firms will be made public to-morrow.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN CHICAGO.

Bankers Cautious in Loaning, However Pending Senate's Action on Repeal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Money continues to flow into bank vaults here. The World's Fair is responsible for a great increase in funds held by banks and by private individuals. So many visitors have been here in the last few weeks, and they have spent so much money in sightseeing and in the payment of hotel and other bills, that money is more plentiful here than elsewhere. It is noticeable that bank reserves and deposits continue to increase, there being an evident effort made to hold on to all funds received by individuals and corporations.

Banks are very careful about making loans. The rate of interest is a little easier, but borrowers are limited to those who have the best collateral and can surely pay when their paper expires. There is a disposition also to make loans for shorter periods than formerly. Bankers have been awaiting some action by the Senate before loaning out their surplus, and the set-back which the gold men received Thursday night brought out such expressions of opinion from bankers as seemed to indicate that they took a rather gloomy view of the future.

There was an issue of $1,089,000 additional stock by the West Chicago Cable Company, which was discounted in the market. This was followed by a rise in the stock of nine points. The enormous business done by public carriers on account of the World's Fair has kept local securities steady, while general stocks and grain have fallen, owing to the masterly inactivity of the United States Senate.

The elevated road stocks, Back Alley and Lake Street, have not varied much in price in the course of the week.

Brewing stocks have advanced on recommendations by the American Directors that the common stock should pay 7 per cent. dividend.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday West Chicago sold at 130@133¼, North Chicago at 210@212½, Alley "L" at 40¼, Strawboard at 31, Lake Street "L" at 21½. Money was quoted at 6@7 per cent. The bank clearings amounted to $14,367,146. New-York Exchange was at 75@80c. premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The rates of discount last week were 1½ for three month and ¾ for thirty days. A considerable quantity of gold is on its way from Australia to London. The German and Austrian demand continued, and there was a revival of the rumor that India's requirements must be met with a gold loan. Few movements of silver were reported. The demand for the Indian account has fallen off. The recent large shipments were made to fulfill old contracts. The inquiry for forward delivery is better, chiefly for Japan.

The Stock Exchange was quiet, but a moderate amount of business was transacted. Prices were on the whole firm. Consols rose ⅛, and foreigners were steady with a slight inclination upward.

American railway securities were unsettled, and showed a tendency to decline. Louisville and Nashville fell 5¼; Union Pacific, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, "A" bonds, 2¾; Northern Pacific, 2; Norfolk and Western and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe shares, 1½ each; Erie, 1¼; Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Wabash debentures, and Central Pacific, 1 each; Wabash preference, ¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; Denver and Rio Grande, and Ohio and Mississippi preference, ¼ each.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern:
$5,040,000 Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. Collateral Trust 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1912.
$1,000,000 Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. 3 Preference Income M'tge Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1958. (668)

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Messrs. MILES M. O'BRIEN and JAMES G. CANNON as RECEIVERS of the MADISON SQUARE BANK.
$5,000 N. Y. Concert Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$6,000 Union Elevated R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bonds.
$10,000 Prescott & Arizona Central R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bonds.
$408,000 do. do. do.
$2,000 Prescott & Arizona Central R. R. 1st Mtg. Sinking Fund Bonds.
225 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
30 shs. Madison Square Bank.
40 shs. Eastern Tinware Co.
30 shs. Manhattan Malting Co., (Montana)
167 shs. East River Bridge Co.
1,000 shs. Ladclede Gas Co.
10 shs. German American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
247 1-11 shs. Prescott & Arizona Central R. R. Co.
100 shs. American Illuminating Co. of Hornellsville.
25 shs. Allegheny (Penn.) Gas Co.
200 shs. Utica Electric Light Co.
40 shs. German American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
Messrs. GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER, Attorneys for Receivers, No. 46 Wall St.

Dividends.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 9, 1893.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 1, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close Oct. 20, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 2, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

EDISON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13, 1893.
The regular monthly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after Oct. 16, 1893. New-York stockholders of record will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, 59 Cedar St.
J. E. GREEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY,
9 and 11 Wall St., Oct. 12, 1893.
Coupons due Nov. 1 upon the second mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company will be paid at the Central Trust Co. on and after that date.
W. J. LEWIS, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Oct. 6 prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1893, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 16, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son.
GERALD L. HOYT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1893.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1893.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 16, till Wednesday, Nov. 1.
N. WATSON, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.,
The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent,—To MICHAEL SLAVIN, Rev. John Leibfritz, Michael J. Broderick, Pilger Brothers, Christopher Latz, Dr. A. Van Duering, Joseph McGown, William Doherty's Sons, and to all other creditors of Florence McCarthy, deceased, the People of the State of New-York and all the heirs of Florence McCarthy, deceased, whose names are unknown, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made disposing of the real estate or interest in real estate of Florence McCarthy, deceased, by the mortgage, lease, or sale thereof at public or private sale, for payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L.S.] County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES F. MCLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 5 Beekman St., New-York. o2-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. FORTES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of James S. Greves, No. 32 Park Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1893.
JAMES S. GREVES,
MARY T. PORTER,
o9-law6M Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors. my29-law6mM

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the chambers thereof in the new County Court House in the City of New-York on the 20th day of July, 1893.—Present: Hon

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent North German Protestant as chambermaid; no objection to do plain sewing or to help with children; $20 a month; city or country; best references. H. K., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl as chambermaid and waitress; fully competent in preparing salads; serves as well as a butler; Paris and New-York references. French, 157 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children in small private family. Call at her sister's employer's, 31 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a faithful young woman as first-class chambermaid; four and a half years' reference. Inquire at present employer's, 7 East 72d St., between the hours of 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady renting her house wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; five and a half years' reference. Call at present employer's, 39 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has worked with dressmaker; can make underclothes; good city reference. C. C., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Waitress.—By a competent young woman in private family; personal references. S. R., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; highly recommended; lady can be seen; would assist with washing. 308 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. 309 West 42d St., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant young woman as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; first-class city reference. 446 West 49th St., McDonald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. Downing, 200 East 46th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. A. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call, Monday, 823 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has excellent city reference. C. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has first-class city reference. M. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, from 10 to 2, at 21 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; most willing and obliging; reference. 112 West 60th St.; ring Durkin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires position for a reliable servant as chambermaid and seamstress or care for children. Late employer's, 576 Lexington Av., corner 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid and to do sewing, or would do waiting in a flat; city references. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid; no waiting; wages, $16 to $18; English. 440 West 58th St., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' city reference. M. N., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; eight years' reference. 348 East 20th St., two bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl; willing to assist with other work. 670 Lexington Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing. 964 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will sew or assist in dining room and pantry; has good city references and lady can be seen. B., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with waiting; good city reference. 269 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; good city reference. 320 West 47th St.; ring Price's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl in private family; no boarding house; references. 407 West 44th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a respectable young American Protestant woman; would give services as companion to elderly lady or children, or any other respectable employment, in return for expenses to World's Fair and back the last week in October; two years' reference from present employer. Call or address, immediately, H., 94 Fullerton Av., South Montclair, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; to do the work in a small family; good city reference from last employers. 223 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook in private family; best city reference; understands her business in all branches. Call, Monday, 112 West 30th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By an experienced girl to go out by the day to do cooking or any kind of work; best city reference. 336 East 77th St., second bell to left.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference, written and personal. 238 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook in a private family; will be found thoroughly capable; neat appearance; wages, $25. 250 West 69th St.; no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the city for a woman, with a child 2 years old, as cook and laundress. Call, Monday, at a former employer's, 100 West End Av.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; city or country references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 562 7th Av.; ring Quinn's bell.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two young Swedish women; one as cook, other kitchenmaid; cook's wages, $40; kitchenmaid, $18; good reference. 469 4th Av., care of Mrs. Wenbey.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress in private family; two years' and a half best city references from last place. 325 West 43d St.; ring Moore's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls to go together, one as cook, the other as chamberwork and waiting. M. A., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; best city references. K. T., 239 West 37th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, to take entire charge of kitchen and do marketing; excellent city reference. 25 East 48th St., near Madison Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; no cards. Seen at 40 West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., till 4 P. M.

COOK.—By respectable woman to cook and assist in laundry in small private family; 10 years' city reference. 420 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 470 8th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 232 West 41st St., first floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as experienced cook and to do coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. 217 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook and laundress; baker; city reference. 208 East 44th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; city reference. 230 East 76th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook in a private American family. M. H., Times agency, Room 96 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in an American family; has first-class personal city reference. 964 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; no washing; good baker; good city reference. R. R., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young American girl as cook and plain washer and ironer; city reference. 142 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference; no cards. 744 Columbus Av.; Key's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook and laundress; private family; best city reference. 300 West 52d St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; best of city reference. 4 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a superior cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. Cook, Box 20, 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and plain washer in private family; the best of city reference. 370 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class professional cook; highly recommended; city or country. 336 4th Av.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 302 West 69th St.

COOK.—By a German woman as good cook and plain laundress. 359 West 46th St.; Little's

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; best city references; wages, $30. 156 East 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; written and personal reference. Call, Monday, at 46 West 45th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; some coarse washing if required; English or American cooking; best city reference. M. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands soups and game and is a first-class baker; can get up a dinner as good as a chef; prefers a good home before high wages; good city references. Jane Grace, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; long experience; in private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; good pastrymaker; first-class city reference. N. T., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook in all kinds of French cooking; can take a chef's place; has best of personal city reference. 113 West 33d St.; no cards.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Call at present employer's, 52 East 31st St., from 2 to 5.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; fully capable to take entire charge; good reference. 228 East 36th St., third floor, care Mrs. Fritz; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; lived with English nobility; good reference. 330 East 21st St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place an excellent, reliable cook. Call at present employer's, 15 West 39th St., Monday and Tuesday between 1 and 3 o'clock.

COOK.—By respectable woman; do plain washing and ironing; good baker; private family; city reference; last employer can be seen. 158 West 19th St., store.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl in private family; good cook and baker; best reference. Call, for two days, Mrs. Lambert, 23 East 114th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; good city references; private family; wages, $30. 239 East 29th St., care of Miss Carlson.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, with best of references for competent cooking in all its branches. Laura, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook and laundress; has the best references from city families. L. M., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters to go together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent French cook in private family; city or country; good city references. M. L., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in first-class family where kitchenmaid is kept. S. W. G., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; all soups, entrees, desserts; excellent baker; best city references. C. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; wash and iron; best city reference; city or country. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—No washing. 426 4th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do any kind of work; cleaning, washing, and ironing; best city reference. 157 West 33d St. Mrs. Ryan.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 149 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Swedish woman to go out by the day, or would take washing home; first-class laundress. Mrs. Anderson, 122 East 120th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing per cet-fit ng r mens well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; works by the S. T. Taylor system; makes evening dresses; also tailor-made suits; can be recommended. H. L., care Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; desires few more customers; fit and cut; fix over dresses and later; $1.25 per day. By letter, Louise, 107 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; perfect cutter and fitter; references. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker from Europe to go out by the day or take work home; very neat worker; reasonable prices. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during dull season from $8 to $12; best of reference given. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good French dressmaker; would like some work at home or by the day. Mrs. Gindroz, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, more customers at home or by the day. 218 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker in private family. 12 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; work by the day. 405 West 54th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, and English; music; drawing; no objection to traveling. H. Forster, care of H. E. A., 200 West 57th St., second bell to left.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a refined North German as governess or companion; educated in music at Leipzig Conservatory; highest references. 121 East 64th St.

GOVERNESS.—A Swiss governess, diplomee, desires afternoon lessons; English branches, French, German, music; fifteen years' experience; highest testimonials. M. L., 139 Henry St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Engagements for morning hours to teach common English branches and German; highest references. Governess, Box 190 Times.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady as governess to young children or to assist in private school; elementary English, music. Teacher, Post Office Box 718, Trenton, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a trustworthy, experienced North German; entire charge of growing children; teaches German, French, English; good city references. M. J., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess in private family; best of references. 405 4th Av., first bell; no cards.

NORTH-GERMAN LADY DESIRES A HOME in exchange for instruction in German, music, and French; reference. Rev. Dr. E. Moldenke, 124 East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family, or take charge of bachelor's apartments. 268 West 39th St.; ring Adams's bell.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, willing German; good cook and laundress, or to do general housework; best references from last place; city or country. 136 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; three years' references. 218 East 47th St., first floor, left.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, to do housework in private family; best city references. 206 East 59th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl to do general housework; willing and obliging. 506 West 39th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French person to travel in Europe as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; no wages for two months as compensation for voyage. Call, two days, at present employer's, 25 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Useful; by French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. Jeanne, 158 West 28th St.; in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a most competent, refined, and experienced young person in a first-class family; perfectly capable of all her duties; highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaking English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; thoroughly competent and experienced; no objection to travel; two years' reference. Hannover, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer. 434 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; German; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city references. 202 West 83d St., care Mrs. B.

MAID.—By a French person as maid; good sewer and understands manicure; speaks Spanish, English, and Italian; experienced traveler. H. M., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TAKE CARE of Little Girl.—By a Protestant girl that has come from Ireland, with good reference from the other side. M. G., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress or maid to growing children; best city reference. 100 West 50th St., third floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person (Protestant) as maid and seamstress for growing children; first-class city references. 290 1st St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; reference. P. N., 341 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By an English Protestant; thorough dressmaker; good reference. Call, two days, at 323 West 20th St.

MAID.—By a French girl to be maid to a lady and do plain sewing; willing to do chamberwork; best of references. A. B., 353 West 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—PARLORMAID.—By two girls, one as first-class laundress in private family, the other as parlormaid or chambermaid and to do sewing; last employers can be seen. Call, Monday, 132 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress to take home fine family washing; open-air drying; no extra charge for calico dresses; terms reasonable; reference. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; to go out the first four days of the week in first-class family, or take fine family wash home by week or month. 348 East 65th St., care Mrs. Daniel Sullivan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference from her last place; no objection to assist cook. 157 West 103d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. 3 University Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 454 4th Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best of references. 851 7th Av., fourth flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress; in private family; three years' reference from last employer. 132 West 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; by a competent laundress; first-class city reference. 152 East 53d St.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; city reference. 260 West 17th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; has best of reference. 269 West 22d St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. B. L., 897 5th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German girl, to take full charge of a young baby; in a private American family. H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced middle-aged woman, German-American, to take care of small children; city references. Nurse, 466 4th Av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German Protestant as nurse and seamstress to a child from three to ten years; teach a German and kindergarten; in first-class American family; best city reference. 415 West 25th St., care of Helmbold.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman; American; young or growing children; good seamstress; assist with chamberwork; willing, obliging; would travel; personal city references. Competent, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By North German girl, 18, as nurse to growing children, and plain sewing or light up-stairs work; best city references. Janksen, 284 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent girl as nurse; neat sewer; willing to travel; best reference. Mrs. F., Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Boulevard, present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; take entire charge of infant or growing children; highly recommended. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By children's nurse; sew; assist with light housework; by highly respectable, refined, experienced middle-aged Protestant; best references; city or country. 370 7th Av., 4th floor.

NURSE.—An educated young woman as competent nurse to grown children; can be seen at present employer's. Personal, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children; would assist with chamberwork or do plain sewing; good city reference. M. B., 100 East 29th St.

NURSE.—Young girl as nurse; will assist with sewing or other light duties; best city reference. 109 West 50th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl, 25, as nurse for children from 1 to 3; reference. L. H., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class nurse and seamstress, a first-class place; no objection to traveling. Mrs. Gut, 2,012 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a Swiss Protestant, middle-aged; or maid to young ladies; good references. 146 West 37th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to children; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family. Mrs. O'Connor, 201 East 21st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; would like a place with a private invalid; first-class reference Advertiser, 165 West 11th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent child's nurse. 430 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day or home; does all kinds of family sewing; also, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Rose Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German; competent sewer; first-class reference; no objection to traveling. 208 East 45th St., 2d floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and take care of growing children, or assist with chamberwork; best city references. F. A., 800 6th Av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable woman as plain sewer and assist in the nursery or other light work. Can be seen at present employer's, 804 6th Av., from 12 to 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress and maid to young ladies; three years' city reference. Personal, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; good scholar; neat sewer; in family private, with grown children. 759 2d Av., two flights, left.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and chambermaid or to do chamberwork and sewing; city reference. 216 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Swedish waitress, with parlormaid preferred; excellent references. 336 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as first-class waitress, can take butler's place; best city reference. M. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; very best city references. J. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Trained; willing and obliging; best city and country private families' reference; wages, $20. 217 East 41st St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all branches; city or country; best reference. M. H., 398 3d Av.

WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—With good references. 111 West 35th St.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; good city reference. 259 West 55th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class washer and ironer to take work home or go out by the day; ten years' reference. Mrs. McMahon, 225 East 73d St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 309 East 33d St. Mrs. Burke.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; wishes to get the fine washing of a small family; is an excellent ironer. O'Keeffe, 248 West 30th St.

WASHING.—By a woman to do plain washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Ahern, 218 East 56th St., third floor, front.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—By an experienced double-entry lady bookkeeper and cashier, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; best references. E. P., 248 East 13th St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a competent person in a respectable family, taking care of grown children; would give them their first lessons. Call, two days, 64 Amsterdam Av., fourth floor, Room 11.

LADY DESIRES POSITION FOR YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist with children or waiting; five years' city reference. Present employer's, 39 East 68th St.; no cards.

LADY'S COMPANION.—Experienced traveler or governess for children over 5 years; English, French, music, &c. A. W., 65 East 81st St.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl, in first-class private family, as parlormaid or chambermaid; two years and a half best city reference from last place. 438 West 52d St.; ring Dolen's bell.

PARLORMAID.—In private family; can furnish five years' best city reference. 142 West 17th St., Sunday and Monday.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man, in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer seen. Giles, 146 West 30th St.

BUTLER AND VALET—MAID.—By English couple; good seamstress; best of city references; thoroughly competent in all its branches; country preferred. B. W., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 27; first-class city references; excellent valet; thoroughly competent in every respect; country preferred. A. B., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—English; age, 31 and 28, respectively; understand business thoroughly; best of references; city or country. R. M., 626 8th Av., care Lahey.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Swiss; speaks French, German, and English; also willing to travel; best of references from Paris and city families. K. Gassler, 231 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a light colored man as butler in private family; understands his duties; city references. John Nicholson, 117 East 94th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; valets neatly if required; has excellent references; will be highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family not keeping house. Butler, care of Mrs. Aspinwall, Aspinwall House, Barrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By a German competent single man in a private family where either second man or parlormaid is kept; best of city references. Butler, 24 Washington Square North.

BUTLER, VALET, OR WAITER.—In private family; thoroughly understands serving and managing dinner parties, &c.; first-class city references; willing and obliging; single; age, 36. J. S., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man; 21; thoroughly experienced in care of plate; would make himself useful in small family; salary moderate. Philip Delarcy, 87 Ravine Av., Glenwood, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; age, 3 years; single; good valet; two years' good city reference. I. D., care Mr. Faver, 304 East 89th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—In private family, club, or hotel; speaks four languages; age, 32 years; four years' good references. J. C., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. W. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; age 28; understands his duties thoroughly; five years references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. B. V., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; French; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; first-class city reference and personal recommendation. Johnson, care Carlson, 408 4th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Englishman; first-class references. Can be seen at 25 Washington Square between 9 and 11 A. M.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; city or country; references. A. P., 248 West 12th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant young man; Swede; understands the care of fine horses and carriages thoroughly; is civil, willing, and obliging; has excellent written or personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; leaving on account of present employer giving up horses. Ch. Ahlstrom, care of Wm. Parkinson, 104 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman disposing of his horses desires position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class coachman and careful driver; takes excellent care of his horses, carriages, and harness. Call or address, two days, J. Q., present employer, 7 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 32; married, no family, who thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; has had a thorough training in the old country; disengaged on account of family going abroad. Anderson, 115 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his stable desires a situation for his coachman, who is satisfactory in all respects, and whom he would therefore unquestionably retain; married; experienced; best references. Coachman, care Robert W. De Forest, 143 Liberty St.

COACHMAN.—English; aged 30; medium height; weight, 150 pounds; smart appearance; leaving through family giving up horses; good references from former and last employers. J. E., care F. Lee, harness store, 5 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; married; no children; 13 years' city reference; thoroughly understands the care and handling of green horses; last and former employers can be seen. L. C., Meason Stable Company, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to find situation for his coachman, (English,) whom he can recommend as a good driver; honest, sober, and industrious, and thoroughly understands his business. William, 11 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class family coachman; Scandinavian; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eight years' personal city reference. Coachman, 173 East 89th St., Times branch.

COACHMAN.—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; age 28; single; eighteen months with last employer, four years with previous one. E. P., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; ten years' best city reference; three years with last employer, who can be seen. M. D., 218 West 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—30; single; understands care and management of horses thoroughly; best references; willing and obliging. Henry, Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; thoroughly capable in every respect; experienced; careful city driver; satisfactory reference from late and former employers, who can be seen. 111 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Long experience; can be highly recommended in every way; city or country reference; in town. J., 222 West 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; good and careful driver; honest and sober. J. B., 76 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman, 7 Fredrick, 26 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for her coachman, who is competent, sober, and reliable. 106 East 29th St., Sunday and Monday.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 25; good references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country, any distance. J., Brunswick Stables, East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to find a place for his coachman; can recommend him as being strictly temperate, honest, and good driver; single; age, 28. J. W., 113 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; city or country; to take care of horses; farm or private place; speaks English; good reference. A. Nelsen, 725 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERAL USEful Man.—By young man; single; four years' first-class references from last place. 215 West 41st St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a situation for his former coachman, whom he will fully recommend. Apply at 23 East 39th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; competent and reliable; understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; first-class reference. T. E. K., 307 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine and eight years' best city references. J. W., 107 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every way; English; age 32; married; no family; personal reference. F. Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes to find a place for his coachman; can highly recommend him. J. W., 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; thoroughly reliable; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By reliable young man; city or country; can be highly recommended by present employer. Dr. Bulkley, 4 East 37th St.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—English; age, 24; can drive single or pair; good references. G., Brunswick Stables, East 27th St.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a Swede; 23; first-class reference and personal recommendation. Johnson, care Rydberg, 322 10th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN AND VALET.—Scotch; age, 19; in private family; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL HOUSE MAN.—Swede; 28; handy with tools; can do any kind of painting and polish old furniture; is neat and clean in work and accustomed to general housework. Handy Man, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By single German in private family; understands all kinds of indoor work, furnaces, branses, windows; good references; can also wait on the table; willing and obliging. J. K., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, GROOM, OR COACHMAN.—English; age 31; neat, clean, sober, and obliging; references state ability; city or country; moderate wages. B., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET OR BUTLER.—By young German, age 29, as valet or butler; good references. H. Tarok, 1,020 Avenue A.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a respectable colored man as waiter in a private family; is neat and tidy; can do all first-class work; good reference from last employers. S. M., 131 West 30th St., care of Emeline Jones.

Miscellaneous.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE NEEDING A STRICTly honest, bright, gentlemanly lad of 17 years, address Highest References, Box 172 Times.

CHEF.—Thoroughly experienced in French and English cooking; four years' good references; private, club, or otherwise; English. I. D., 239 East 39th St.

CHEF.—By cook; hotel, family, and restaurant; best references from France, Germany, England, and America. Harrer, 215 West 88th St.

COOK.—By young colored man in boarding house; five years' reference. Frank, 101 West 27th St.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman desires one or two more places for his furnace man, in the neighborhood of 50th St. Post Office Box 59.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—By an Irishman; well educated; lately landed; of good address; as clerk in lawyer's office preferred; good reference. 215 East 26th St.

OUR "SHORT AD" CORNER.

"WHEN I HAVE TIME."

When I have time, so many things I'll do
To make life happier and more fair
For those with lives now crowded down with care;
I'll help to lift them from their low despair—
When I have time!

When I have time, the friend I love so well
Shall know no more these weary, toiling days;
I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths always,
And cheer her heart with words of sweetest praise
When I have time!

When you have time! The friend you hold so dear
May be beyond the reach of your intent,
May never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with joy and sweet content—
When you had time.

Now is the time! Ah, friend, no longer wait
To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer
To those around whose lives are now so drear;
They may not need you in the coming year;
Now is the time.

—New-York Evangel.

—New Servant—Are you going out this afternoon?
Mrs. Portly Pompous—No, I think not. Why do you ask?
New Servant—Well, you can go if you want to. I'm not going out.—Texas Siftings.

—Advertising for a situation, a man explains: "Work is not so much an object as good wages."—Tit-Bits.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

PORTER.—By a young colored man, just from the South, as porter or useful man. 322 West 37th St.; ring Harrison's bell.

STOCK CLERK.—By a young man; 20 years of age; good appearance; as stock clerk or assistant in office. A. S., 2,100 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Females.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A FAITHFUL young woman as chambermaid. 59 West 38th St.

COOK.—Young woman; must understand all fancy cooking; baking; 35; references required. Hawthorn's restaurant, 347 4th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. — Fully competent. Call, Monday, before 10, at 24 West 17th St.; bring references.

MATRON.—Wanted, a matron housekeeper for small hospital must have first-class references. Apply at 689 Madison Av., on Monday, between 10 and 12.

NURSE.—An English nurse for three-year-old child; city reference required. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 39 West 74th St.

WANTED FOR A FLAT—A respectable girl to do general housework; good plain cook and laundress; first-class personal reference required. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, Nevada, 70th St. and Boulevard.

WANTED—An educated French Protestant who speaks some English, as maid to grown children; must be good sewer; city references; 9 to 12. 70 East 54th St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress in a private family. Apply, with references, at 47 West 38th St., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A laundress; must do chamberwork last part of the week; city references necessary. Call, Monday, before 12 o'clock, 48 West 37th St.

WANTED—A first-class laundress; must assist with some chamberwork end of week; first-class city reference required. 4 East 67th St.

WANTED—A first-class plain cook in a family of seven. 669 Madison Av.

Hotels.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL
BROADWAY AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY PLUMBING, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
ROOMS WITH BATH $1 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Free transfer of baggage by our own conveyance to and from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND WEST SHORE RR.
N. B. BARRY, PROPRIETOR, late proprietor of Hotel Glenham, 5th Av., N. Y.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH, 57TH STS. AND 7TH AV.
The safest fire-proof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALSO APARTMENTS AND DINING.
Three to seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished. With or without hotel service.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.
W. YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE JEFFERSON,
FORMERLY HOFFMAN,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transit or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-Second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites,

COLLEGE BOYS HARD AT WORK

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES INCREASED AT HARVARD.

Candidates Must Take Higher Stand Than Ever Before—Hasty Pudding Election—Rehearsals for the Theatricals Soon to Begin—Dr. Sargent's New Class in Physical Development—Not so Many Students in the Law School as Last Year—Senior Class Elections.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15.—On June 20 of last year the Faculty passed a regulation which has been put into force with the beginning of the present term. It provides that, in order to be recommended for a degree, the student must have passed in all prescribed studies and in the required number of elective studies. He must, moreover, have stood above grade D in at least one half of all his college work and at least one-half the work of his senior year.

This is a radical change in the requirements for a degree. Heretofore the candidate has had to pass eighteen courses and to get grade D in at least one-quarter of his college work. D is simply a pass mark, and represents just enough work to have enabled the candidate to fulfill the requirements of the course. The present year will show if the new rule has been successful in weeding out the undesirable element from the college.

With the opening of the Massachusetts campaign has come the annual election of the Harvard Republican Club. The following officers have been chosen for the ensuing term: President—Arthur P. Stone, Law School; Secretary—Thorndike Spalding, '95; Treasurer—W. J. Pelo, '94. In view of the very short campaign this year, it is not probable that the club will take an active part in the work.

The Hasty Pudding Club elected the following officers at its last meeting: President—T. E. Sherwin, '94; Vice President—L. Davis, '94; Secretary—R. Homans, '94; Treasurer—G. C. Lee, Jr., '94; Chorister—H. F. Taylor, '94; Krokodilus—J. D. Hubbell, '94. Davis is Captain of the university crew. Lee is at present the President of '94 and Taylor is the leader of the Glee Club. Rehearsals for the annual theatricals will begin soon after Christmas.

The growing interest in physical development in the college has had a remarkable manifestation during the last week. Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, announces the opening of a class in developing exercise, and about 240 men signed for entrance. As Dr. Sargent could accommodate 140 only, there is now a waiting list of over 200. Some discontent has been shown over the fact that all men could not be given places on the floor, yet every one looks upon Dr. Sargent's new course as of unusual benefit, and the college awaits the multiplication of classes in order to give everybody an equal chance.

The Law School has shown a falling off in the registration from 155 to 151. Special students are no longer admitted to the school without examination, and this fact probably accounts for the decrease. Notwithstanding this, there has been a gratifying increase in the number of college graduates on account of the fact that heretofore many of the special students were not graduates from other colleges. Consequently, 90 per cent. of last year's class of 185 were college graduates. Out of 161 entries this year 79 per cent., or 128 men, are graduates. Harvard is represented by 52 men and Yale by 11. Amherst comes next with 7 and Brown with 6, and the remainder is divided among 34 colleges in the United States and Canada. The number of Yale men who come to the Harvard Law school is slowly increasing.

The senior class of the college has elected its old officers. President—George C. Lee, Jr.; Vice President—R. Homans; Secretary and Treasurer—G. O. Kellogg. The election of class day officers will be held Monday evening. The meeting will be interesting, as there are several tickets in the field.

Arrangements have been made for the representation of Harvard in the intercollegiate chess tournament to be held in New-York City during the Christmas vacation. Harvard was represented last year by Sidney M. Ballou, '93, and by George H. Wilson, '94, and in the result Harvard stood second to Columbia. This year Ballou is teaching in Chicago, so that Wilson and another man, not yet chosen, will be sent to the tournament.

The freshman games will be held Oct. 30 and the university games Nov. 3. The object of the freshman contest is to bring out new material for the intercollegiate team. The events in both games will be 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile walk, one-mile run, two-mile bicycle race, 120-yard hurdle, throwing hammer, putting shot, running broad jump, running high jump, and pole vault. The varsity games will be handicap and the freshman scratch.

Preliminary work for the Fall field games is now going on. Over seventy five candidates are practicing daily, and the list includes seven members of last year's intercollegiate team, H. W. Jameson, '95, N. W. Bingham, '95, S. J. Holmes, '96, G. L. Chaney, '94, W. F. Garrelon, L. S., E. B. Hill, '94, and Capt. Wheelwright, '94. The preparatory schools have furnished some admirable material for this year's team. The Winter meetings may be discontinued on account of non-support in the last few years.

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Ohio is at present holding services in Appleton Chapel. The dates and names of preachers to the university for the next five weeks are as follows: Oct. 15 and 22, the Rev. Washington Gladden; Oct. 29, the Rev. Alfred Momerie of London; Nov. 5 and 12, the Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston.

Last Monday the opening meeting of the seminary in economics was held, and Profs. Cummings and Taussig spoke on "The Economical Congress and Meetings at Chicago." Prof. Cummings had charge of the Harvard exhibit at the Columbian Exposition during part of the Summer.

The English department is much gratified with the showing made by the present freshman class in the examinations for admission. The so-called "Adams pamphlet," which was issued by Charles Francis Adams, and which made a tremendous stir with its strictures upon the teaching of English in the preparatory schools, has evidently made a deep impression upon the schools and their methods. The Fall the result of English examination showed that 13 per cent. of those who tried failed to pass the paper, in comparison with 20 per cent. last Fall. The result is more gratifying in view of the fact that this year's examination was stiffer than that of last year, and the answers to the questions and the composition were marked much more strictly. In fact, the whole paper was a searching test of the ability of the candidates. Hence the gratification of the department.

The relation of the newspaper world to college life and work is shown in an interesting manner by the success of the newspaper men who have become connected with the teaching staff of the university. It is not necessary to recall the fact that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton used to be editor of the North American Review, nor that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, was for some years editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. Their work is well known. But it is interesting to find Frank Bolles, who was once associated with the Boston Advertiser and Boston Post as special writer on finance and politics, now acting as Secretary to the university, and Charles T. Copeland, who used to do dramatic and literary criticism on the Boston Herald, filling an important position in the English Department as lecturer in English literature. Last year the list was increased by the appointment of Raimond Lamont as instructor in English, and he comes E. T. Conant, who is taking Prof. Hart's place in the history department, while he is away on his sabbatical year. Mr. Conant has just started a new and interesting course in common law.

The class of '95 re-elected its officers last Tuesday. R. W. Emmons was chosen President, R. D. Wrenn Vice President, and W. W. Caswell Secretary and Treasurer. The Emmons left eleven defeated the Literary eleven, and Wrenn is the champion tennis player who defeated Hovey at Newport last Summer.

PRINCETON'S SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Good Results from a Summer Journey into the Bad Lands of the West.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The scientific expedition sent out by Princeton during the Summer to the Bad Lands of South Dakota, the Wyoming Laramie Beds, and the Loup Fort Beds on the Niobrara River was by far the most successful that has ever been made to that region. Thirty-one boxes of fossils were brought back to Princeton, and a large number of these were fossils that have never been described. It is estimated that two years of hard work will be necessary to mount and describe the material collected by the party, and that when mounted they will fill twenty cases in the museum.

The party was under the charge of Prof. W. B. Scott, assisted by Prof. J. B. Hatcher and Prof. William Libbey. The members of the undergraduates' body who accompanied Prof. Scott were: '93—W. J. Barclay, George Klots, W. C. Stearns; '94—James E. Bathgate, Jr., W. G. Elmer, James H. Kenyon, Schuyler Murray, Frederick Sheard, F. P. Smith, George R. Swain, James L. Whittaker, J. J. Van Vliet. Prof. Libbey acted as engineer, the task of locating the fossils was assigned to Prof. Hatcher, while the work of removal was done by Prof. Scott and the students.

The finding of the mesohippus by Prof. Hatcher was important, the skeleton being the only complete one in existence. Prof. Hatcher is a graduate of Yale, class of '84. His coming to Princeton is a decided acquisition to the staff of the museum. In the future he will have charge of all the scientific expeditions sent out from Princeton. Prof. Libbey is at present, in company with Dr. Benjamin Sharp, on a scientific exploration to the Hawaiian Islands under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the aim of the expedition being to make a thorough investigation of the volcanos of Kilauea in Hawaii, and the burial caves in the same island.

Prof. Felix Klein of the University of Göttingen made a visit to Princeton recently as the guest of Profs. Fine and Thompson, who were students of his in Germany. Prof. Klein was sent by the German Government as one of the Commissioners of Education at the World's Fair. He inspected the campus and a number of the buildings. He made a short address before Dr. Patton's class in ethics, saying that "he came to Princeton as the culminating point of his American existence."

Dr. Wilhelm Bode, director of the Museum of Berlin, was in Princeton last week as a guest of Prof. Marquand. Dr. Bode is an authority on Renaissance sculpture and painting, and is at present writing a book on Rembrandt. While in Princeton he visited the Garret collection in the art museum, which contains a large number of Rembrandt etchings.

The prizes for the freshmen local entrance examinations have been awarded to the following members of the freshman class: The alumni prize in New-York City was awarded to P. R. Colwell of Warwick, N. J.; the George W. Childs prize in Philadelphia was won by W. McV. Wilson of Philadelphia; the Wilkesbarre and Scranton prize was won by N. Stahl of Scranton; the Pittsburg prize was won by D. R. Nevin of Pittsburg.

The trials for the various musical organizations have been held during the past week, though only the results of the Glee Club trials have been announced. The following men are at present singing: First Tenors—Candee, Garrett, Pierson, '95; Cadwaader, Oerser, and Kerr, '96. Second Tenors—Benson and M. Campbell, '94; Crawford, Harding, and Murphy, '95. First Basses—McKenzie, Holmes, and A. Woodruff, '94; Payne and Teale, '95, and Harvey, '97. Second Basses—Haller, Rogers, and Smith, '94; Greene and Talmadge, '96, and Rhodes, '97.

The schedule for the Christmas vacation tour, with a few possible changes, is as follows: Baltimore, Dec. 19; Washington, Dec. 20; Richmond, Dec. 21; Atlanta, Dec. 22; Mobile, Dec. 23; New-Orleans, Dec. 25; Little Rock, Dec. 26; Memphis, Dec. 27; Nashville, Dec. 28; Cincinnati, Dec. 29; Detroit, Dec. 30; Cleveland, Jan. 1; Buffalo, Jan. 2; Pittsburg, Jan. 3.

The annual meeting of the junior class was called to order by President Trenchard and the following officers were elected: President—James Blair, Jr., of Scranton; Vice President—Howard A. Colby of New-York; Secretary—Robert A. Inch of Washington; Treasurer—T. S. Huntington of Columbus, Ohio.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Club, H. C. Brokaw, '97, was elected Freshman Director. It was decided to hold a meeting of the club at an early date, at which addresses will be made by prominent New-York alumni and plans for the season's work will be discussed.

The recently-elected officers of the Newark Academy Club for the ensuing year are as follows: President—George R. Swain, '94; Secretary and Treasurer—C. B. Condit, '95; Executive Committee—Bennett, '94; Agnew, '95; Kingsbury, '96, and Robb, '97. Of the Peddle Club: President—B. F. Everett, '94; Vice President—A. L. Cramer, '95; Secretary and Treasurer—N. B. Gaskill, '96. Of the Hamilton School Club of Philadelphia: President—R. H. Carter, '95; Vice President—D. S. Brown, '95; Secretary and Treasurer—F. A. Baker, '96; Freshman Director—W. McV. Wilson, '97; Executive Committee—A. P. Nevin, '95; E. Bronson, '96, and J. B. Coursey, '97.

MANY DISTINGUISHED EDUCATORS.

Well-Known Instructors Present at the College Association Convention at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The principal event of interest at Yale last week was the annual convention of the New-England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, which met in Dwight Hall Friday and yesterday. The fact that never before in its eight years' history has the association met at Yale caused elaborate and extensive preparations to be made by the local committee. The convention was in every respect a success. It was notable for the presence here of so many distinguished educators and for the spirited and practical discussions which characterized the presentation of the various papers.

All the speakers bore direct or indirect testimony to the fact that the list of subjects required for admission to New-England colleges is likely to be radically changed in the next few years, and that an extraordinary diversity of opinion at present exists in the minds of New-England instructors in regard to the proposed changes. Nearly every college President in the association has a distinct scheme for introducing some particular branch which will solve the question of entrance examinations, but the theories now differ so widely in scope that nothing decisive is to be expected for some time.

The list of instructors present was a notable one. It included:

Presidents Dwight of Yale, Eliot of Harvard, Andrews of Brown, Schurman of Cornell, Seelye of Smith, Raymond of Wesleyan, Warren of Boston University, and Hall of Clark University; Principals Bancroft of Phillips Andover Academy, Newhall of Wesleyan Academy, Fish of Exeter, Abercrombie of Worcester Academy, Keep of Cutwell, Wight of the Worcester Classical School, Collar of the Roxbury Latin School, Tetlow of the Girls' High and Latin School, Boston, and Clay of the Roxbury High School; Profs. Wendell of Harvard, Wright of Harvard, Harkness of Brown, Brewer, Newton, Phillips and Seymour of Yale, Emerton of Harvard, Frances Allen Lord of Wellesley, Margaretha Müller of Wellesley, Van Vleck of Wesleyan, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and Goodell of Yale. A host of high-school principals and instructors was also present.

DOINGS AT CORNELL.

The Struggle Over the Control of the Daily Sun Finally Settled.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The difficulty relating to the publication of two rival Cornell Daily Suns has finally been amicably settled. For two weeks past both papers have been working for their very existence, and both striving for student popularity. The Cornell Daily Sun has been published for thirteen years, and has always been a student paper, but the constitution of the publication never rested in the student body. Until the last three years part of the editors were elected by ballot from the different classes, and part were chosen on competition, but in 1890 the constitution was so amended that only by competition could any one obtain membership in the board.

When the dead-lock occurred in the board of editors last Spring, one faction resolved to continue the paper in the old way. The other determined on turning it over absolutely to the students. The matter has been of the greatest interest to the entire university. It was left to the vote of the entire student body. The balloting was held Wednesday from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. One thousand two hundred and sixty-six votes were cast, more than three-fourths of all the students in the University voting. The result was a complete victory for the so called populists. The paper was given to the students by a majority of 416 votes. The constitution of the Sun now rests with the annual body and can only be changed by a two-thirds vote.

What the Girls Are Doing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Philalethean Society has petitioned that its constitution be altered to allow the giving of the Philalethean annual reception on as early a Friday in December as shall be convenient. The present constitution sets the day on the first Friday of December, which comes this year in the Thanksgiving vacation. The society has also decided to tax all college students who attend the reception for a share in the expenses. Heretofore the members of Philalethean have borne the entire expense, entertaining a large majority of the college students as well as their guests.

The society's officers for the year are: President—Ada L. Latimer, '94; Vice President—Helen Slade, '94; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Jurseman, '95.

Senior Officers: President—Blanche Ferry, Detroit; Vice President—Melvina Van Kleeck, Poughkeepsie; Secretary—Lucy A. Fitch, Skaneateles; Treasurer—Elizabeth Andrews, Yonkers.

Junior Officers: President—Katharine C. Reilley; Vice President—Gertrude Witschiel; Secretary—Grace Hulst; Treasurer—Millie C. Johnson.

Sophomore Officers: President—Queen Ferry; Vice President—Margaret C. Brown; Secretary—Sarah G. Spalding; Treasurer—Muriel K. Mable.

Students' Association: President—Abby A. Mumford, '94; Vice President—Abby A. Vaillant, '94; Secretary and Treasurer—Caroline L. Fenton, '95.

Miss Emeline Bartlett, '94, and Miss Haight, '94, the two delegates of the Vassar Young Women's Christian Association to the College Women's Conference at Northfield last June, gave a very interesting report Wednesday evening. Misses Angie Myers, '94, R. Cobb, '93; Emily Pratt, '95, and Muriel Mable, '96, were also at the convention. This was the first conference at Northfield for college women, and proved quite as successful as that for the college men, held a week later.

The various organizations of the college are renewing their work. Chapters of Philalethean are giving their plays; "T. and M." will soon hold its first regular meeting under the charge of '95, and the Volunteer Missionary Band has resumed its Sunday afternoon missionary meetings.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The first concert of the year was given Saturday evening, Oct. 7. All were delighted with the singing of Fraculein Vera Ress, the new vocal instructor, who was most enthusiastically encored.

It was the first time she had sung before the college, and her sweet and easy singing proved the value of her method. Miss Ellis played three fantasies and a rhapsody from Brahms.

Prof. Stevens, as usual, gave great pleasure by his artistic playing. The concert closed with his delightful rendering of Schumann's "Papillons."

On Friday evening, Oct. 13, President Frisbee commenced a course of six or eight lectures, to be given one each week, upon architeuture. The specific subject for the evening was "The Architecture of Greece," and the lecture was illustrated by views of the details and chief buildings of the Doric and Ionic orders.

It promised a most interesting course, and much enthusiasm was shown by the students.

New Troubles for Yale and Harvard.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 15.—Yale and Harvard have a new grievance. This time it is not with each other, but jointly against a third party. They have been trying to close terms for Hampden Park, Springfield, for the annual Yale-Harvard match, but the park Directors ask $1,000 for the use of the little plot of ground for the afternoon. As the same colleges secured the same tract for $500 three years ago, for the first game in Springfield, they think they may raise in price, and both assert that they will play the game elsewhere rather than pay more than $400. The two managers of the teams say that rather than play at the progress terms they will erect their grand stands and have the game take place either in New-London or Worcester, as it would be cheaper to buy Hampden Park outright than to be obliged to pay the exorbitant price asked for all the games included under a five-years' agreement.

Guckenheimers' Award.

THEIR BRAND OF PURE RYE WHISKY WINS AT THE FAIR.

THE HIGHEST AWARD GIVEN, THE ARTICLE SCORING 99¼ OUT OF A POSSIBLE 100.

Milda's Criterion, Chicago.

It will be a source of greatest gratification to all the friends of Messrs. A. Guckenheimer & Brothers to learn that their celebrated brand of Pure Rye Whisky has, as was confidently anticipated, received official recognition in the form of the highest award by a score of 99¼ out of a possible 100 points of excellence, that being the highest score of all out of some 7,000 samples of liquors submitted.

The judges divided their work into four divisions, giving the United States Government chemists 25 per cent. of a total of 100 on which to ascertain the purity of the liquids and absence of alien matter. The remaining 75 per cent. was divided equally to ascertain, first, how near perfection was the distillation; second, the aroma and flavor; third, the general appearance and condition of the goods.

The judging was done on the fairest possible method, each competitor having been visited by two sworn employes of the Board of Award and furnished with samples, which they poured into bottles of their own; the samples were then known only by numbers given to them by the aforesaid sworn employes and known only to them. The judges thus made the awards according to numbers, which secured the recognition of intrinsic merit.—*Advertisement.*

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN HARVARD'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Report of the Stormy Meeting Between Capt. Hinkey of Yale and Capt. Waters of Harvard Denied at Cambridge—Princeton Very Anxious to Repeal the Undergraduate Rule—Charley Courtney Will Again Assume Charge of Cornell's Oarsmen.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 15.—There is much dissatisfaction in Harvard College over the reports which were published in several Boston papers regarding the late meeting between Capt. Hinkey of Yale and Capt. Waters of Harvard. The report was circulated that the meeting was a stormy one, and that Harvard had inveigled Capt. Hinkey and Manager Holter into the Cary Building in order that they might not see the game, and that the Yale men had come up to Cambridge to play the spy upon the crimson team. As a matter of fact, they did come up to see the practice, but their chief errand was to arrange for the Springfield game, and as soon as Manager White became aware of their presence he took them to Capt. Waters and Manager Lane in order to make the necessary arrangements.

The reports credited the Harvard managers with crafty action and diplomacy, and also asserted that the meeting of the Captains was heated and ungentlemanly on the part of Harvard. The fair-minded college men are protesting against the odium cast upon Harvard athletics and the reputed treatment of visitors. The meeting was very quiet and amicable, the only opportunity for lengthy discussion being given by Yale's proposed appointment of Coffin as referee. As soon as Capt. Hinkey heard the protest he receded, and Schoff was agreed upon without delay. The visit of Manager Holter and Capt. Hinkey was very pleasant, and the best answer to the assertion that they came as spies may be found in the rules of the Harvard-Yale agreement, signed Oct. 20, 1891, by which it is required that "a meeting shall be held between the Captains of the two elevens on or before Oct. 15, at which a referee and an umpire shall be selected and all matters not covered by this agreement shall be decided." The choice of Moffat and Schoff for umpire and referee was the result of the meeting, and no craftiness or foxy diplomacy was intended by the Harvard men.

The result of the week's work in football has shown that Harvard is making surprising improvement in team work. Not only has the individual strength been developed, but the team has lost the raggedness which characterized last year's work. One experienced observer has said this week that Harvard's interference is better to-day than it was at the end of last season. The coaching has been more systematic than ever before. Each coach is specific duty to perform. Upton, '93, pays special attention to the tackling, and is assisted by Newell, the right tackle, whose place on the team is assured. Everett, Lake, '96, is coaching the backs, and Crowby, '89, and Porter, '88, give suggestions upon the team work. Nearly every day brings some famous old player to Jarvis Field to give to the struggling candidates the benefit of a graduate's advice. This general interest in the team has been shown in the decidedly improved interference and tackling.

Acton is out again, playing a very strong game at left guard. The only trouble with him is that he is slow in his movements, although he is much quicker this year than he was last. Gray is still crippled and may not play for a week.

Notwithstanding repeated denials, there is still a general impression that before the Yale game Waters will take his old place at guard and that Corbett and Gray will be the half backs in the Springfield game. Waters is a good half back and powerful in breaking through, but his bad habit of running high, which gives his opponents an excellent chance to tackle. With Waters at guard, and Corbett, Gray, and Brewer as backs, the team will be greatly strengthened in every way.

There is a rumor that Harvard will strengthen her line by securing a heavy man from Tufts, that Waters will play tackle, and that Garfield of the old Williams team has been induced at last to play half back. The story has good authority, although neither the heavy man nor Garfield has put in an appearance on the field. In view, however, of the fact that the very few rumors have been flying this year about the make-up of the team, it may be profitable to put a little faith in this latest story about the eleven.

CAPT. TRENCHARD'S ELEVEN.

He Hopes to be Able to Play Both King and Balliet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The result of the Intercollegiate Football Association meeting held in New-York recently has been the subject of comment among the students during the past week. It was generally thought that the result of the meeting would be the amendment or the repeal of the undergraduate rule. Princeton voted for the undergraduate rule when it was first proposed last Fall, with the understanding that the rule, as then passed, should be modified at some subsequent meeting, and that the step then taken was merely a start toward initiating a change. Princeton, therefore, does not think she was inconsistent, inasmuch as she voted for the repeal of the rule with the object of substituting a modification of the same.

The rule, if enforced, will debar but two of Princeton's team, King and Balliet, and it is not generally thought that Yale will protest these men, from the fact of its playing Kedzie and Greenway on the baseball team last Spring. The management is quiet on the subject, and it is only a matter of conjecture what terms may be agreed upon between Yale and Princeton at some future date.

The University of Pennsylvania and Princeton will each, of course, put its strongest team in the field, while Princeton would probably use some of the "scrub" men anyway in the game with Wesleyan. Therefore, it does not seem that the team will suffer very seriously, for King and Balliet are training daily and will undoubtedly play in all the intercollegiate games.

During the past week the team has played no games outside of Princeton, but the members have been steadily and faithfully practicing against the "scrubs." Cowan, '89, Lewis, '89, and George, '90, have been on the field coaching the team. Cowan will stay about two weeks. He is devoting most of his attention to Hall, whose work has been slow.

Monday last marked the beginning of a new departure in the training of the 'Varsity team. Hitherto the men have slept in their own rooms and been allowed freedom in choosing their hours of retirement. At present Trainer McMaster requires each man to be in bed at the clubhouse before 10:30 P. M. and to arise at 7 A. M. This new move has been prompted by the reports that some of the men were not paying strict attention to training. The "scrub" men continue at the training table as before.

Capt. Trenchard had another opportunity to try his team in the game with Lehigh, and he found many more weak points than he had anticipated. The ball was uncomfortably near Princeton's goal, showing weak points in the defensive work of the team, and in this they were thought especially strong. There have been very few changes in the line this week. Balliet continues at his old position at centre and is playing his usual steady game. Wheeler at left guard is improving every day, and plays his position as well as any man on the team. He breaks through quickly, tackles hard, and runs well with the ball. Hall seems to be unconscious of his ability as a football player. It is thought that Cowan may be able to awake Hall from his present apathy. He displaced a cartilage in his knee Wednesday, but will return to the game very soon. Church, '97, will undoubtedly fill the position of right tackle. His chief competitor is Taylor, but Church is heavier and runs better with the ball. Lea returned to his place Thursday at left tackle. His wrist is fully recovered, and he is playing an excellent game. Capt. Trenchard, left end, tried to play quarter Tuesday, but found himself out of place behind the line, and Wednesday's practice found him again at his position at right end. He is not up to his form of last year, but still is playing a very strong game. McCauley, the most promising candidate for left end, has been doing only very light work this week, on account of a lame ankle.

The principal changes in the team this week have been back of the line. Capt. Trenchard has been hunting for a good quarter since the opening of the season. Of course King could play quarter, but he was needed at half. Dwight, Poe, Trenchard, and N. Bradley, '97, have in turn been tried, but they were all too slow. Bradley did very good work, interfering finely, but it was announced Thursday night that King would play the position. This leaves the matter of half back a question. Ward, '95, will probably play one half, and the other lies between Barnett, Rosengarten, and Altman. Barnett has been unable to work much on account of a slight injury, but it is generally thought that when he gets into the game again he will make a good half. He played this position last year in many of the 'Varsity games. Blake has been showing up well at full back. His catching and dodging have been a feature of the practice games, though Allen still leads in kicking. All in all, the positions back of the line are still very doubtful, while the line is fast becoming fixed.

Much interest is being manifested in college over the possession of the Cuyler Football Class Cup. This was presented to the college last Fall by C. C. Cuyler of New-York. The trophy is to be competed for annually by the classes in Princeton, the conditions of the contest being that no men playing on the 'Varsity or "scrub" teams shall be eligible to compete on their class teams and that the trophy must be won three years consecutively during the college course to become the property of any one class. Last year the series was not completed on account of the lateness of the season. This year the games will be under the management of the Football Association, and the winning team will have tickets to the Yale-Princeton game given them and also return tickets to New-York. This is a great stimulus to athletics, besides giving an opportunity for picking men for the 'Varsity who have not yet shown up. The teams representing the four classes are practicing daily, the freshman team at present making the best showing.

J. B. McNish of Cambridge, N. Y., has been chosen manager of the freshman eleven, and he already has thirty-four men trying for the team, exclusive of the thirteen freshmen at the 'Varsity training table. The schedule of games is as follows: '94 vs. '97, Oct. 16; '95 vs. '96, Oct. 19; '96 vs. '94, Oct. 23; '95 vs. '94, Oct. 26; '95 vs. '97, Oct. 30; '96 vs. '97, Nov. 2.

CHOOSING YALE'S ELEVEN.

The Half Backs Are the Only Positions Yet Unfilled.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—Hundreds of spectators witness the daily practice of the football team. The managers of the eleven announce that it is now but a few days when they will be obliged to close the gates to spectators in order to enable the eleven to practice its new tricks in secret, although the big games are a month away yet.

All the drilling the coachers have bestowed on the eleven the past week has been directed toward the more deadly errors of play, such as fumbling behind the line, gauging punts, snapping the ball cleanly, and tackling unerringly. Of tricks there have been few, though the backs are now sent galloping around the ends in their old form. The uncertainty of the permanent composition of the team behind the line, however, is retarding every day the development of the team in the line of fine play, and Capt. Hinkey is striving his hardest to select his final incumbents for the two vacant positions of backs.

Just now it looks like Eaton and Armstrong. The former is known principally through his achievements as hurdler. He has taken prizes as the long-distance hurdler at Yale for three years, and is looked upon next year as a possible intercollegiate champion in this event. Armstrong's work last year as substitute tackle brought him prominently before the public.

In the line apparently every place is settled. Messler has evidently secured a pre-emption claim on one of the vacant tackles, and Brown, the hammer thrower, is making a fine showing to warrant his being considered a permanent holder of the other. Chadwick and Holcomb are played hard for one of the positions, Knox and Jones to make Brown maintain the high standard he has set to keep his place.

The Yale eleven has given up the idea of wearing the newly-invented rubber-spiked shoes. They were found to be not durable and wholly unadapted for practical football play.

Capt. Hinkey has a brother in the freshman class. Hinkey is a remarkable individual in more than appearance, and like him is a candidate for the position of end rush, the position he filled on the Phillips Andover Academy team for two years. It is probable that he will be elected Captain of the freshman team.

George F. Sanford, the Captain of the newly-organized Yale Law School team, played centre rush on the champion Yale team of 1891, and Oscar Clung's team. He would have played the same position last year but for a broken ankle, which kept him on crutches for over a month after the game. He resigned a position as centre rush on the New-York Athletic Club to captain the Yale Law School eleven.

Richards has again begun to train for the 'Varsity eleven. He has been substitute on the team for two years, and is probably the longest punter as well as the best drop kicker in Yale. He is also the intercollegiate champion sprinter for the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, and did not appear on the Yale football field before because he was at Chicago competing for the prizes at the international track athletic meet in those events.

The annual Yale-Harvard freshman game will be played at New-Haven this year. It will take place Saturday, Dec. 2, at the Yale field, and is likely to prove a stubborn contest, as the match last year resulted in a tie game, 6—6, at Cambridge. This year's Yale material is crude.

Capt. Hinkey says that so many Yale graduate football players are desired by other colleges that he is unable to get enough back to Yale to coach the team properly. He expects, however, that the old players will arrive in greater numbers the coming week.

Bets are being placed at Yale that the present team will repeat the performance of its two immediate predecessors and finish the season without being scored against. Slight odds are asked, however, in all the wagers laid up to date.

Cochrane, Eaton, and Stillman, the Yale players who were disabled in yesterday's game, have attained various stages of usefulness. Cochrane's injured knee worse. His nose is found to be broken, and he will be unable to play again this year. He was Yale's best substitute for end rush, and in case Hinkey or Greenway is laid off he will be thus weakened materially. Stillman simply gave out. The Dartmouth "battering-ram" wedge was pointed at him too often and he succumbed. He will be himself by Monday.

Capt. Jones of Dartmouth was asked how Yale's playing compared with that of Harvard, whom Dartmouth faced recently. He said: "Yale's is superior in every respect. But you must remember that we played Harvard two weeks ago and she may by this time be playing in as good form as is Yale now. Harvard gained in our centre. So did Yale. Harvard was unable to get around our ends, but Yale did, and for her biggest gains."

The class crews are training for the annual Fall regatta. It will take place next Saturday on Lake Whitney over the new two-mile course. The event of the day will be the annual brush between the academic and scientific freshman eights. Both freshman boats have been manned by a strong list by host of candidates, whose coaching has been superintended by Capt. Johnson of the Varsity crew and other members of last year's Varsity boat. Besides the freshmen races, the sophomores and juniors will race, and the winner will row the victorious freshman boat for the class championship of the university. The race for the single sculling championship of the university and the Gen. Ford Cup will also be held that afternoon.

COURTNEY WILL COACH CORNELL.

The Well-known Oarsman Has Decided to Handle the Crew Again.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Charley Courtney will remain at Cornell this year as the coach of her crews. Commodore Hagerman has this Fall made a thorough canvass of all the members of the different schools and colleges here, and the necessary $1,200 has finally been secured. But Courtney announced that he had not waited for the full subscription of the guarantee fund, but had early in the week declined to go elsewhere. His decision to remain has been hailed with delight, for his presence is a guarantee of a successful crew next Spring.

The football team is working hard every afternoon on Percy Field. Capt. Barr is still playing his old game at right tackle. Eddie Young is doing well as full back. He is yet a trifle slow in kicking. Curtis is now playing his star game at left end. Daley is the most promising candidate for right end. He has grit and determination, and is a man of great possibilities. Warner, at left guard, is developing into a great player, and would adorn any football field. He is not yet as aggressive as his predecessor, Griffith, but practice will do much for him in this regard. Beachman and Mason are rivals for quarter back. It is yet undecided which will be chosen. Robbins is fast proving himself the man to succeed Osgood. Their styles of playing are entirely different, but Robbins promises to be quite as effective.

Hall, the old crew man, will make it interesting for any of the great tackles of the Eastern teams. At present he is a trifle too slow, and runs too high, but it is hoped he will overcome this. The centre is still a puzzle to both Captain and coach. It has been rumored that Wagner might return, but all letters have failed to reach him. Gallaher is entirely too light. Baker has been tried for a few days past, and is at present the best man available for the place. The prospects for a successful team are more encouraging than at first. The game in New-York on Oct. 21 with Princeton is awaited with interest.

Not Allowed to See the Cadets Practice.

WEST POINT, Oct. 15.—An order has gone into effect at the suggestion of Laurie Bliss not to allow spectators in the vicinity of the grounds where the cadets practice their football games. This rule has been followed at all the large colleges for many years.

A report from Washington stating that the two national academies would not be allowed to play on the ground that the efforts of preparing for the game had a demoralizing effect on the cadets and that they neglected their studies is considered ridiculous here. The percentage in studies of the football players campe round at the end of every week, and it is certain that they are not going to the foot of their classes. The members of the teams stand well toward the head. The game with Annapolis has never shown demoralizing effects.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Three New Matches to be Shot Off in the Armory This Winter.

The Executive Committee of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will issue this week the armory programme of matches to be shot during the season of 1893-94. The programme, with the exception of three new matches, is practically the same as last year, the conditions governing the matches, special prizes, ties, and challenges being identical with those of the last shooting season.

The programme of matches is as follows:

Nov. 4—Sharpshooters.
Nov. 11—Team of three.
Nov. 18—Bull's-eye, standing.
Nov. 25—Three-prize.
Dec. 2—Team of five, first competition.
Dec. 9—Sharpshooters.
Dec. 16—Non-sharpshooters.
Dec. 23—Handicap.
Dec. 30—Regimental team, revolver.
Jan. 6—Bull's-eye, prone.
Jan. 13—Third class.
Jan. 20—Class.
Jan. 27—Regimental team, rapid-fire.
Feb. 3—Non-sharpshooters.
Feb. 10—Le Boutillier trophy.
Feb. 17—Three-prize.
Feb. 24—Regimental team, revolver.
March 3—Handicap.
March 10—Team of five, second competition.
March 17—Class.
March 24—Regimental team, rapid-fire.
Jan. 31—Team of three.
April 7—Sharpshooters.
April 14—Veterans.
April 21—Company volley.
April 28—Class.

The three new matches are the rapid-fire match, company volley match, and revolver match. Three prizes will be given in the rapid-fire match. Entries for this match are made at the discretion of the executive officer, and are unlimited if possible. The entrance fee is 15 cents each entry. The other conditions are: Time limit, one minute; five-point penalty for a shot fired after time has expired; targets will not be changed or shot indicated until score is completed; shooting begins at 9 P. M.

Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith of the Seventh has presente the trophy to be shot for in the company volley match. The trophy becomes the property of that company winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. The company of twenty-four will be selected from each company, and each team will be divided into shooting squads of six men. At the word of command, given by an officer of the company, each man will fire one volley. The time limit is thirty minutes, to be counted from the call of the executive officer. The entrance fee is $2.50.

The revolver match was placed by the commissioned officers to give opportunity to familiarize themselves with the revolvers given to them last season. The match is opened to commissioned officers only. It commences at 9 P. M. Five shots will be fired at ten yards, "deliberate." The entrance fee is 50 cents or three for $1, if taken at one time. Ammunition is furnished by the club. There are three prizes.

Besides these matches there are two not under the direct management of the club. They are the Kemp Trophy match and the Abeel Trophy match. The Kemp Trophy match will be shot for during the two weeks succeeding the second Saturday in January of each year by teams of twenty-five officers and enlisted men from each of the several companies, five shots standing and five prone. Companies are to shoot on their own drill nights, and to be assigned to the first or second week alternately. Match will open at 8:30 P. M. and close not later than 8 P. M., and to be in charge of the Inspector of Rifle Practice. Trials are to be decided according to the ride club rules. The trophy is to be held by the winner until the close of the succeeding competition.

The Abeel Trophy match is open to teams of ten men each, the number of teams from each company being unlimited. Each team pays an entrance fee of $1, and pays for its own ammunition, which must be such as is furnished for armory practice. Three shots are fired standing and seven prone. No sighting shots are allowed. All competitions take place at the armory between Nov. 1 and April 1.

The winning team of the Abeel Trophy has possession of the trophy for fifty days, subject to a challenge at any time after twenty days. Should more than one challenge be received, the inspector will decide precedence and appoint a date for each company. It is an unwritten rule, however, that not more than three competitions shall take place in one season.

Boston Road Race Run in the Mud.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Through mud and mire the fifth annual road race of the Boston Athletic Association, eighty-three cyclists, rode yesterday. Three scratch men started, but only one, James Clark, finished. Croons of Buffalo met with an accident early in the race, and Ed McDuffee dropped out near the finish. The winner was Edward Clark, and his victory caused much surprise. His brother, J. P. Clark